TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: variable. Temp. 25-12 (77-53). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 30-18 (86-64). LONDON: Variable. Temp. 23-16 (73-61). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 24-16 (74-61). CHANNEL: light. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 31-17 (87-62). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 29 high (84). Yesterday's temp. 31-21 (87-69).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL
# Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | 14 Sch. | Luxembourg | 30 Fr. |
| Belgium | 30 B.Fr. | Morocco | 3.50 Dh. |
| Denmark | 3.50 D.Kr. | Netherlands | 1.50 Fl. |
| Eire | 15 P. | Nigeria | 80 K. |
| Finland | 2.50 F.M. | Norway | 3 N.Kr. |
| France | 2.50 F. | Portugal | 12 Esc. |
| Germany | 1.50 D.M. | Spain | 30 Ptas. |
| Great Britain | 15 P. | Sweden | 2.50 S.Kr. |
| Greece | 13 Drs. | Switzerland | 1.70 S.Fr. |
| India | Rs. 6 | Turkey | T.£5 |
| Iran | 65 Rials | U.S. Military (EUR.) | 50 c. |
| Italy | 500 Lire | Yugoslavia | 9 D. |
| Israel | I.£3.00 | | |

No. 28,789 — PARIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1975 — Established 1887

# *Mrs. Thatcher, 6 Months in Job, Has Low Profile*

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

LONDON, Aug. 14 (NYT).—Margaret Thatcher's biggest single frustration is that she cannot unilaterally order up a national election immediately.

"I think the ordinary British voter is not happy about economic and social trends in this country," she said. "And I think further that they are cynical about Mr. Wilson's promises to correct them."

In an interview at her house in the London neighborhood of Chelsea, Mrs. Thatcher marked the end of her first six months as Conservative party leader much as she began it: with icy comments about Prime Minister Wilson, pleas for tax incentives for individuals and industry and a nervous glance at the specter of the man she displaced as party leader, former Prime Minister Edward Heath.


Keystone.
Margaret Thatcher

Mrs. Thatcher as Tory leader has maintained a fairly low profile, which has caused some mutterings among the faithful. She took only a small role in the Common Market referendum campaign, allowing Mr. Heath to make most of the pro-Market speeches from the Tory side.

In addition, she urged a policy of abstention on her party colleagues in the crucial votes on Mr. Wilson's wages plan. Mr. Heath, by contrast, made several ringing speeches endorsing the plan, making Mrs. Thatcher seem narrowly partisan by comparison.

Her friends argue that Mrs. Thatcher is not as uncertain as she seems, that her recommendation to abstain was an honorable compromise between her duty to criticize and her duty not to shatter foreign confidence in Britain's ability to reach consensus on serious issues.

**Divided Party**

Moreover, they point out, here is a party deeply divided between right-wingers who want to get the government out of the economy altogether and a liberal element that quarrels with Mr. Wilson's strategy but believes that some intervention will always be necessary.

For much of the interview she came close to the image both she and the press have constructed: intense, prim and tough.

What seemed to animate her was the suggestion that some of Mr. Wilson's recent actions, notably his plans to combat Britain's 25-per-cent annual inflation rate by restricting wages and letting unemployment rise, had preempted some hallowed Tory ground and taken away some of Mrs. Thatcher's better issues.

"Mr. Wilson," she said, "is simply catching up with reality, with the reality that foreign investors had lost confidence in us, with the reality that we were running out of money to borrow to keep productive industries artificially alive.

"But he did not go far enough. He has not cut public spending, and he has not been able to control the left wing of his party. His major objective is to keep his party together, which is not the same thing as leadership."

Mrs. Thatcher's basic quarrel, however, is and has been with what she regards as the Labor party's repressive and excessively ideological attitude toward individual earnings and business investment.

"If Mr. Wilson really is prepared to let unemployment rise," she said, "you can be certain that he will balance this with new taxes on investors. And that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

# Key Issues Reportedly Settled on Sinai Pact

TEL AVIV, Aug. 14 (UPI).—Israel and Egypt have settled their key differences and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will be back in the Middle East next week to preside over the final stage of negotiations on an interim peace agreement, diplomatic sources said today.

The agreement could be reached by Sept. 1, they said.

The extent of Israeli troop withdrawals east of the Gidi and Mitla Passes and Egyptian advances on the west were still unsettled, the sources said. The gaps, they said, were difference of degree, not principle.

In Cairo, however, government sources described as "premature" reports from Israel that all key differences have been settled. They said that some issues are still to be settled and that no date has been set for Mr. Kissinger to come to the Middle East.

The national radio in Israel said that Israel was willing to go along with a 10-kilometer advance in the Egyptian position, but Cairo was pushing for 40 kilometers, which would bring its forces up to the passes.

Another sticking point was the extent of U.S. participation in the Israeli electronic early-warning system, with Egypt insisting on a smaller U.S. contingent than Israel proposed, the radio said.

[In Birmingham, Ala., Mr. Kissinger said today that he would seek a congressional vote of approval before allowing U.S. technicians to be sent to the Middle East to monitor any interim agreement between Israel and Egypt.

[The congressional vote could delay—or even give Congress the power to veto—such an agreement, he said at a news conference.]

**Withdrawals Settled**

The radio commentator and other sources agreed that the line of Israeli troop withdrawals from the passes was basically already settled, with only a few meters at various points to be decided.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin indicated earlier this week that Israel was ready to give up all of the Mitla Pass and all but the eastern tip of the Gidi Pass, where the electronic early-warning network is centered.

The sources said that Mr. Kissinger would probably start his shuttle-diplomacy flights in Israel, adding that such a visit would mean that the signing of an interim agreement was very near. Mr. Kissinger would probably return to Washington within 10 days, the sources said.

A Western diplomatic source recently said that the 2-month-old talks carried out in Washington were "cosmetics designed to prepare the population of both Israel and Egypt for an agreement."

"Israel and Egypt are in a continuous movement toward the better," a diplomatic source said. "The movement is definitely positive."

"It is very likely that Mr. Kissinger will resume his shuttle next week, and there is optimism that agreement can be reached by Sept. 1," a diplomatic source said.

Israel has asked Washington

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)


Associated Press.

**DEMONSTRATION BECOMES DISASTER—A Chicago Fire Department diver (in water) clinging to a pontoon of a helicopter as it crashed and overturned in Lake Michigan Wednesday. One pilot was jumping from the craft at moment photo was taken. The pilots had just picked up the diver during an air-sea rescue demonstration when a rotor blade hit the water. One pilot died in the accident.**

# Kissinger Tells Moscow Not to Aid Lisbon Reds

## *March Staged By Socialists*

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, Aug. 14 (NYT).—While President Francisco da Costa Gomes sought to delay the ouster of his Communist-backed Premier, Gen. Vasco dos Santos Goncalves, an increasingly impatient opposition went into the streets of Lisbon and other cities tonight to demand he go now.

"Out with Vasco!" thousands of Socialists shouted during a march to the government Palace of Belem. The same cry was taken up in the northern city of Oporto and the southern town of Portimao. The centrist Popular Democrats shouted the same thing in nearby Cascais, and their leaders talked of putting a million people in front of Belem Palace if the contested Premier does not leave office.

The President was understood to have asked for 45 days to replace Gen. Goncalves and his Cabinet. The request was made during a long meeting yesterday with the Socialist leader, Mario Soares, it was reported. Mr. Soares was said to have rejected such a delay, and he was backed up by his followers tonight.

**Strong Allies**

The Socialists and Popular Democrats had strong allies both in the Catholic Church and in the armed forces, where a majority of military units were believed to have given their backing to a document by nine members of the High Council of the Revolution, who accused the Premier of trying to lead Portugal to a Communist dictatorship, and in so doing alienating the majority of the people.

Last Friday when the government was formed after three weeks of crisis, the President said it was "transitory." He appeared anxious to restore some kind of consensus in the country, and the meeting yesterday with Mr. Soares was believed to be the start of a negotiation to achieve it. Today, the President received Alvaro Cunhal, the secretary-general of the Communist party, which tonight held an indoor rally in favor of "anti-fascist unity against reactionaries."

**A Third Current**

A third current of thought appeared yesterday, within the armed forces. While critical of the document of the "nonradical" nine for not pushing the revolution far enough, this current was also hostile to the Premier for trying to give the Communists too much power. The latest statement reflected the thoughts of Maoists and other extreme groups that rival the Communists on the left and seek a political system based on popular organizations free of party control and free of the kind of state bureaucracy characteristic of Eastern Europe.

These extremist groups, which often refer to the Communists as "social fascists," also demonstrated tonight, winding up in front of the U.S. Embassy, where they denounced "American imperialism." Lisbon was thus filled with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## *He Says Help Strains Détente*

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (IHT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger warned the Soviet Union today against aiding the Communists in the political struggle in Portugal, a NATO ally.

For the Kremlin to do so, he said, would be "inconsistent" with the recently signed Helsinki agreement on European security.

In a speech to a meeting in Birmingham, Ala., the secretary used unusually direct language when he said:

"In Portugal, a focus of current concern, the Soviet Union should not assume that it has the option, either directly or indirectly, to influence events contrary to the right of the Portuguese people to determine their own future."

With his remarks, the secretary put the United States squarely on the side of moderate democratic elements in Portugal.

**Notes Allied Status**

He added, in a comment apparently holding up the U.S.-Soviet detente to scrutiny, "the involvement of external powers for this purpose in a country which is an old friend and ally of ours is inconsistent with any principle of European security."

Mr. Kissinger continued: "The United States has never accepted that the Soviet Union is free to relax tension selectively or as a cover for the pursuit of unilateral advantage."

Mr. Kissinger did not talk about the Middle East, where he is soon expected to play a further direct role in Egyptian-Israeli bargaining over a second-stage withdrawal agreement in the Sinai. Instead, he focused on Portugal, whose Communists, according to U.S. officials, have been getting $10 million a month from the Soviet Union but are meeting increasing resistance in efforts to seize power.

A text of the secretary's speech to the Southern Commodity Producers Conference was distributed in Washington, where his aides said Mr. Kissinger regarded the blunt reminder to the Soviet Union on Portugal as a main point in his address.

His comments were the first official statements on reported Soviet involvement in Portugal since July 25, just before the Helsinki meeting was held to sign an agreement on European cooperation and security.

**Earlier Reminder**

Mr. Kissinger said then that the United States had urged Moscow to stop interfering in Portugal's internal affairs and would do so again. "To the extent that the Soviet Union is active in Portugal," he said, "we consider it incompatible with the relaxation of tensions."

He was even more direct today, but a new element was added. The U.S. administration has been seeking some way to give encouragement to the anti-Communist forces in Portugal without, on its own part, appearing to interfere in Portuguese domestic affairs.

Thus, Mr. Kissinger, in his Birmingham speech, appeared to aim his remarks at Portugal as well as the Soviet Union.

Although Portugal's current political troubles had their origin "in the dynamics of Portuguese history," 80 per cent of the Portuguese people had unmistakably declared their desire for a democratic system and democratic parties after the April, 1974, revolution, he said.

Mr. Kissinger referred to the result of the election last April for the Constituent Assembly, in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## *Ending Transitional Rule*

# Portugal Takes Control of Angola

LUANDA, Angola, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—Portugal tonight seized administrative control of Angola in a move that confirmed the collapse of the transitional government.

In a statement broadcast over Radio Angola, Portugal's acting high commissioner, Gen. Ferreira do Macedo, said that "in the absence of any functioning government" he had resumed for the Portuguese Republic full powers of administration.

Civil war is raging in Angola as the West African Portuguese colony approaches independence on Nov. 11.

The antagonists are the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), the Zaire-backed National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

Portuguese military sources say UNITA has been joined by the FNLA against the MPLA.

An agreement signed between the three movements and Portugal in January provided for the establishment of a transitional government made up of Portuguese representatives and officials of the three groups.

Radio Angola said heavy fighting during the night and early today in the southern port of Lobito, involving troops of all three liberation movements, had left many dead.

UNITA, joined by the FNLA, held Lobito airport, it said.

Lobito, some 350 miles south of Luanda, is of vital importance, not only for Angola but for Zambia, as a railhead for its copper exports.

Details were hazy, but first reports today said UNITA appeared to have stopped the rival

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

# *Waldheim Asks 21.6% Rise In UN Budget in Next 2 Years*

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 14 (AP).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has unveiled a proposed UN budget of $737 million for the next two years, an increase of 21.6 per cent.

More than half of the increase is needed simply to maintain existing UN operations at their present levels through the end of 1977 in the face of anticipated inflation, Under Secretary-General George Davidson said yesterday.

Mr. Davidson said another major cause of the increase is the decline in the value of the dollar, in which the UN keeps its accounts.

The rate of inflation was projected at 8 per cent for UN costs in New York of and at 9 per cent in the rest the world for 1976.

The planners predict a slight leveling off of the inflation rate in 1977, projecting 6 per cent in New York and 8 per cent for the rest of the world.

Mr. Davidson said 4.2 per cent of the increase, or $5.5 million, will go into expansion of UN programs.

The budget provides for addition of 826 permanent employees to the 9,586 officials on the UN worldwide payroll. Of the added workers, 451 would be new, while 275 are now working on a temporary basis.

The 100 other workers will draw pay until the end of 1976 from the 20 Arab nations under the Arabs' agreement to absorb the costs from 1974 to 1976 of adding Arabic to the official UN languages. From 1977 the costs will be paid from the UN budget.

The other official languages are English, French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese.

The General Assembly will take up the budget next month.

The United States, the largest contributor of UN funds, is scheduled to pay $134.5 million—or 25 per cent of the cost. It is considering cutting off its contribution, however, if Arab countries carry through a proposal to oust Israel from the assembly.

The largest single item in the budget is $263 million for "common services," which takes in the costs of the General Assembly—$55.1 million—and of other UN meetings and operations around the world.

# Mrs. Peron Picks Economics Chief

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 14 (UPI).—President Isabel Peron today named Antonio Cafiero as economics minister.

Mr. Cafiero, Argentina's ambassador to Belgium and the European Economic Community, returned here this morning after an urgent call from the President to become minister of the economy, the third man in less than two months to try to solve Argentina's economic crisis.

Mr. Cafiero said on his arrival, "The economic crisis is grave and difficult but it can be conquered."

# *Brezhnev Has 'Frank' Talk With Congressmen in Yalta*

MOSCOW, Aug. 14 (UPI).—A visiting 17-member U.S. congressional delegation held "businesslike and frank" talks today with Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev in Yalta.

"It was a splendid, magnificent meeting," said House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., who headed the delegation. "It lasted two and a half hours and covered a wide range of subjects."

Mr. Albert said that Mr. Brezhnev "answered fully all our questions. He gave us a comprehensive view of the Soviet position."

Mr. Brezhnev is on his annual vacation in the Yalta area. A member of the delegation said Mr. Brezhnev, 68, who has been reported to be ill at various times this year, appeared energetic.

**Tour Czar's Palace**

After the meeting, Mr. Brezhnev asked the group if they would like to tour a nearby summer palace that once belonged to the 19th-century Czar Alexander III.

Mr. Brezhnev then entered his personal Rolls Royce automobile, a gift from Britain, and, driving himself, sped off to the palace with the congressional caravan following behind.

"Brezhnev could not have been kinder," Mr. Albert said after the meeting.

They had a businesslike and frank talk concerning Soviet-American relations as well as certain international problems," the Soviet press agency Tass reported.

The use of "frank" in Soviet terminology, however, generally means a difference of opinion.

**Emigration Not Mentioned**

Tass made no mention of whether Mr. Brezhnev and the congressional party discussed the issue of emigration from the Soviet Union, a subject which has come up several times during the official visit by the Americans.

Tass also said the two sides agreed that there were "vast opportunities" for developing Soviet-U.S. cooperation on "the basis of mutual benefit, equality and noninterference in each other's internal affairs."

"Leonid Brezhnev stressed the importance of a considerable improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations achieved in recent years, an improvement which as experience shows, meets the interests of Soviet and American peoples and helps improve the international situation and strengthen world peace," Tass went on to say.

The press agency said other topics that came under discussion included the arms race, the Helsinki summit of the European Security Conference and the Soyuz-Apollo space mission in July.

The congressmen are visiting the Soviet Union in an official trip in return for one made to the United States last year by members of the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Union's parliament.

## *Control Possible by Weekend*

# West German Fires Contained In Area of 30 Square Miles

LUENEBURG, West Germany, Aug. 14 (AP).—Favorable wind conditions and falling temperatures during the night helped stem the spread of racing brush and forest fires in the north German plains today and officials expressed the hope that the flames could be brought under control by the weekend.

The Lower Saxony state crisis staff said that the fire had not spread much beyond a ravaged 30-square-mile area during the night.

The fires in the tinder-dry plains—now in their seventh day—have cost the lives of six fire fighters, destroyed more than 10,000 acres of timber worth in excess of $8 million and forced the temporary evacuation of several thousand persons from a half-dozen threatened communities.

**12,000 in Fight**

Twelve thousand firemen, volunteers, border police and West German and British soldiers were employed in fighting the flames. They were aided by 500 fire engines, 35 helicopters dropping water bombs, three special French fire-fighting planes, batteries of foam-spraying cannon and scores of tanks that cut fire-free swaths through the forests.

Officials said the fire fighters had succeeded in halting the flames from spreading to East Germany. Flames had reached to within six kilometers of the border.

This morning, East German border guards allowed a 130-man West Berlin fire brigade with 33 fire engines through a Communist control point on the autobahn from the divided city. The West Berliners were dispatched to West Germany to help fight the blazes.

A new phase in the fire-fighting operations began at noon today.

Maj. Gen. Wilhelm Garken said after a briefing, "Our army pilots are flying their helicopters nonstop to systematically register everything from the air. Smoldering fires are fought immediately with the appropriate methods. We are combing through the entire area and new fires are attacked immediately.

Reports indicated that army tanks managed to complete the cutting of fire-free swaths to contain most fires. Several thousand persons who had been evacuated were taken back to their homes and many of the fire fighters got their first sleep in days.


Associated Press.

**FIRE FIGHTER—A West German soldier dousing flames of a stubborn brush fire near the town of Gorleben.**

# U.S. High Court To Get Oil Case

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP).—The administration will appeal to the Supreme Court to overturn a lower court's decision that President Ford's tariff on imported oil is illegal, Solicitor-General Robert Bork announced today.

"This case involves interpretation of an important federal statute and the issues should be decided by the Supreme Court," Mr. Bork said.

An appellate court ruled, 2 to 1, on Monday that Mr. Ford had no authority to impose the $2-a-barrel tariff on imported oil. The court acted on a suit brought by eight Northeastern states against the Federal Energy Administration, which administers the tariff.

*Its Offensive Now Resembles a Crusade*

# Church in Portugal Stiffens Anti-Communism

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, Aug. 14 (NYT).—The Roman Catholic Church in Portugal, initially intimidated and embarrassed by a revolution that it neither promoted nor foresaw 15 months ago, has taken the offensive against it in terms suggesting almost a crusade.

Although rumblings against the increasingly radical aspects of the revolution could be heard at the beginning of this year, one event above all has aroused the church and solidified opinion within it. That was the seizure and final loss of the church's principal radio station in Lisbon, Radio Renascença, July 3.

In a country with an illiteracy rate estimated at 25 per cent, and therefore heavily reliant on radio and television, the loss of the station after a five-week campaign against its leftist occupiers was a hard blow.

Much of the news media, including radio and television, had already fallen under Communist and left-wing influence early after the revolution on April 25, 1974.

The left-wing workers were able to occupy the station and begin broadcasting because the military security forces (Copcon), headed by Brig. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, refused to heed orders to dislodge them and return the station to its owners.

**Case of Principle**

Brig. Carvalho has since risen to become one of the members of the ruling triumvirate and has been conducting his forces almost like a state within a state. He simply refused to move against the workers, on principle, as he has refused to do in other cases.

The radio case appears to have boomeranged. It seems to have given the church a powerful reason to go into the streets and create agitation against the government especially in the conservative north. Such agitation, combined with that of the principal political parties and of military dissidents, is expected to prove fatal to the government in the long run.

"What is the problem, the real problem that our fatherland faces today?" the Archbishop of Braga, the Most Rev. Francisco Maria da Silva, asked a crowd on Sunday. "The Portuguese problem is this and only this: On one side a minority, against the will of the people, is imposing Communism on the nation in which there would be room for neither an independent fatherland nor for religion. On the other hand, an overwhelming majority says no to Communism. The fight is between the two sides. This is the basic problem and only this."

**A Riot Followed**

Part of his listeners went on to riot against Communist party headquarters in Braga and succeeded in burning it down early Monday morning. More than 30 persons were injured.

The incident indicated that the church could still formidably arouse and mobilize the Portuguese.

The rightist regime founded by the late Antonio de Oliveira Salazar in the 1920s and overthrown last year was a bulwark against Communism and an avowed friend of religion. Thus, to a large extent, much of the church's hierarchy supported it openly, or at least acquiesced to its repressive policies. Those few clergymen who found the regime distasteful and the country's economic and social backwardness deplorable, stood out.

That was the case of the Archbishop of Braga's neighbor, the Bishop of Oporto, the Most Rev. Antonio Ferreira Gomes, who was exiled from 1959 to 1969 after writing a letter to Mr. Salazar saying how "grieved" he was that Portugal was known as a land of beggars and barefooted people and had the "melancholy distinction of having the highest levels of malnutrition and of anemic children."

There was other Catholic opposition under the former regime. When the revolution began, those critics, both laymen and lower clergy, engaged in recrimination against the hierarchy. There were demands for the resignations of the bishops, who at first spoke timidly of their hope that the revolution would be "for the good of the Portuguese people," then defensively of "doing penance for past errors."

**Common Enemy**

Now the conservative and liberal currents within the church—such as the Archbishop of Braga and the Bishop of Oporto—have joined against what they see as a common enemy. The church has brought a virtually unanimous voice to the chorus of attacks in the country against the Communist party and Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, who is accused of fostering the party's bid for power.

The campaign is particularly effective in the north, where a conservative peasantry has kept its loyalty to the church, whose clergy has come traditionally from that class.

The parties that dominated the April elections in the north—the Socialist party, the centrist Popular Democratic party and the conservative Social Democratic Center—were supported by the church. The initials in Portuguese of the Popular Democrats, the P.P.D., have been only half-jokingly translated as the "*Partido Popular de Deus*" (the popular party of God).

The Communist party has been able to offer more competition to the church in industrial areas around Lisbon and Setubal and in the rural southern areas where there is a large population of landless peasantry. It is notable, however, that the party has carefully refrained from any kind of anti-clerical campaign, at least openly, and has stressed its religious tolerance.



United Press International.

**SOCIALIST RALLY**—Mario Soares (2d from left), leader of Portuguese Socialist party, being helped through a throng of supporters to a rostrum where he addressed a rally held by the party Wednesday night in Rio Maior. More rallies were scheduled yesterday.

# *Portugal Takes Back Control Of Angola, Torn by Civil War*

(Continued from Page 1)

MPLA from capturing both Lobito and Benguela, another southern port.

The MPLA is in full control of Luanda, which is the capital and Angola's No. 2 port. There have been signs that the movement planned to drive its rivals from Angola's other ports and thus insure safe seaborne supplies.

**Troops Evacuated**

Reports reaching Luanda said MPLA troops were being evacuated from the central Angolan town of Nova Lisboa, seat of UNITA's headquarters, following clashes.

Luanda itself, quiet for four days, was shaken by the sound of gunfire and at least one mortar-shell explosion early today.

The Lobito clashes sent hundreds of refugees fleeing towards Angola's southern border with South-West Africa, where thousands of displaced persons have been seeking refuge in recent weeks.

**French Airlift**

PARIS, Aug. 14 (UPI).—France has set up three initial flights to airlift Portuguese residents of Angola to Portugal, authorized French sources said today.

The flights, which are the first of several, will fulfill a pledge of help made by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

The first flight, a DC-8 chartered from the Union des Transports Aériens, with 183 seats, will leave Paris early Sunday, take on Portuguese at Luanda and fly to Lisbon Monday.

Also on Monday, an Air France DC-10 with 263 seats will make the same flight, and a third flight will be made the following weekend.

# Toll on Timor Put at Three By Refugees

DARWIN, Australia, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—At least three persons were killed in fighting between rival political groups in the capital of Portuguese Timor, according to refugees who arrived here today.

One couple told of truckloads of rifle-carrying youths, moving through the streets of the capital, Dili. The refugees disembarked here from a ship after a two-day voyage from the island colony.

One refugee said the first sign of trouble was a demonstration on Saturday by the Timorese Democratic Union against the more radical Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor.

"In the morning there was a complete curfew," the refugee said. "We were not allowed onto the street. The only people who could move about were Timorese with special UDT badges. There were men with rifles all around the administration buildings. Trucks, carrying boys of only 12 or 13 carrying rifles, were driving through the streets."

Others among the 272 refugees said they heard shots in Dili and said foreigners had been rounded up by Portuguese troops and told they could leave on the ship or stay at their own risk.

Refugees also said the capital was apparently under the control of the moderate UDT and Portuguese soldiers.

However, they said the city was calm when the ship sailed on Tuesday after they had been escorted aboard by Portuguese soldiers.

The refugees comprised 249 Portuguese, believed to be mainly wives and children of Portuguese troops in East Timor, 15 Australians, mainly tourists, four Britons, three Taiwanese and a Brazilian.

**Not 'Another Goa'**

JAKARTA, Aug. 14 (AP).—Foreign Minister Adam Malik said today that Indonesia does not want to make Portuguese Timor "another Goa"—a reference to the former Portuguese colony invaded and annexed by India in 1961.

"If we want to, it can be easily done because the area can be reached by foot from Indonesian Timor. But we want the people there to decide," Mr. Malik said.

Following reports of a coup on Portuguese Timor, Indonesia offered its protection on Monday to the 650,000 inhabitants of the colony "if they want to join the Republic of Indonesia."

Mr. Malik described the reported coup as a "provocation" by the moderate UDT, which feared the area would fall into the hands of radical leftists.

# *Moros Accept Cease-Fire Bid, Philippines Say*

MANILA, Aug. 14 (NYT).—The Philippine government announced today that hard-core rebels of the Moro National Liberation Front in southern Mindanao had accepted a cease-fire.

The front is the main fighting force in Moslem Mindanao that has challenged Philippine government troops over the last five years.

Some 20 other rebel groups had earlier accepted the government's offer of concessions to end the discontent among the 2.8 million Moslems in the southern islands. The Philippines' 40 million population is about 90 per cent Christian.

The Moslem region's union with the Christian majority has been marked by periodic dissidence. The fighting has revolved around a plan to become autonomous within the state or secede entirely and form a new state with Malaysian Sabah. Manila had pledged a measure of autonomy to the Moslem regions early this year.

# Tanzania Curbs U.S.-Blacks Influx

DAR ES SALAAM, Aug. 14 (AP).—The Tanzanian government banned an organization today that was recruiting U.S. blacks for this East African nation.

A government spokesman said that the ban against the U.S.-based Pan-African Skills Project was aimed at curbing "the massive influx of Afro-Americans."

The influx had made it difficult for the government to keep track of the Americans or to determine what jobs they held, the spokesman said. In the future, Afro-Americans will have to follow the same immigration procedures as other foreign nationals, he added.

# March Staged By Socialists

(Continued from Page 1)

the sights and sounds of three kinds of revolution.

"These revolutions are a lot for a small country," the newspaper Jornal Novo remarked in an editorial today. "One revolution, that works, is enough," it said.

The document of the so-called "radical officers" was revealed during a meeting of the country's military commanders with Brig. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, head of military security forces and nominally associated in power with the President and the Premier in a triumvirate that was set up two weeks ago. Among those in the meeting were three signers of the "nonradical" military document, Brig. Pedro Pezarat Correia, commander of the Southern Military Region; Brig. Carlos Charais, commander of the Central Region, and Capt. Vasco Lourenço, formerly the spokesman for the Revolutionary Council.

Despite their ideological differences, there seemed to be a convergence between radicals and nonradicals in their common opposition to Premier Gonçalves and the Communists. Capt. Lourenco drove off with Brig. Carvalho amid speculation that Brig. Carvalho was also anxious to see the Premier leave office quickly. The captain and the brigadier seemed quite friendly even though a week ago Brig. Carvalho and his colleagues in the triumvirate suspended all nine dissident members from the Revolutionary Council.

**Unrest Continues**

Although the Premier stayed in power, the country continued in the state of unrest that has characterized it for more than a month. Anti-Communist violence continued in the north, with still more attacks on Communist headquarters, this time in Arcos de Valdevez and Amarante, north of Oporto. Another headquarters was threatened in Montemor-o-Velho, also in the north. About 40 such party seats have been destroyed or damaged in the last few weeks, with incitement from local political organizations and from the Catholic Church.

The Premier and the Communists suffered another setback today when Gen. Carlos Fablao, the army chief of staff, removed Lt. Col. Joao Varela Gomes, a Communist sympathizer, from deputy command of what is known as the Fifth Division of the General Staff. This section deals with political and propaganda affairs, and under its commander, Navy Capt. Ramiro Correia, and Col. Gomes it has taken a consistently Communist line.

# Miki Held Ready To Attend Talks

TOKYO, Aug. 14 (UPI).—Japan has conditionally agreed to a five-nation conference proposed by France to discuss international problems, government sources said today.

The sources said Premier Takeo Miki told French Ambassador Jean-Pierre Brunet today that Japan would take part in the conference if an agenda and date were agreed upon in advance.

The conference of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Japan was proposed earlier this month by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. Ambassador Brunet is scheduled to return to Paris tomorrow for consultations.

## *Japan Probing Deaths Linked to Chromium*

TOKYO, Aug. 14 (UPI).—The Japanese government has ordered a nationwide inspection of industrial plants using chromium following reports of several deaths attributed to chromium pollution.

The decision to learn how 2,691 plants throughout Japan dispose of chromium slag came less than 24 hours after a university survey showed that at least 14 persons working in a plant on the northern island of Hokkaido died of lung cancer, reportedly after inhaling chromium dust.

# *Lisbon Alarm By Kissinger*

(Continued from Page 1)

which non-Communist parties won 80 per cent of the vote.

"The attempt by an anti-democratic and doctrinaire minority to thwart this desire is meeting inevitable and growing popular resistance," he continued.

The United States is in sympathy with moderate elements who want to how to democratic principles in building their nation's future, he said, adding:

"We will oppose and speak out against the efforts of a minority that appears to be subverting the revolution for its own purposes."

The Portuguese people, he said, "should know that we and all the democratic countries of the West are deeply concerned about their future and stand ready to help a democratic Portugal."

Addressing himself to U.S. concern that Portugal was in danger of becoming a Communist state, Mr. Kissinger said that at some point the United States and its other NATO allies must ask themselves whether major Communist influence in a government is consistent with membership in an organization dedicated to resisting Communist aggression.

The secretary again sounded the theme that the United States could not afford a resurgence of isolationism and pleaded for support for détente in carrying out foreign policy objectives.

# *Papadopoulos, 3 Aides Back Coup Roles at Athens Trial*

ATHENS, Aug. 14 (UPI).—George Papadopoulos, refusing to defend himself against charges of high treason, told a special court today that he would let "history and the Greek people" judge his actions as leader of the 1967-73 military dictatorship.

Mr. Papadopoulos and three other key defendants said that they accepted responsibility for the April 21, 1967, military coup and would not testify in their own defense.

"I stand on my initial statement that I intend not to participate in this trial," Mr. Papadopoulos said when he was called to the stand. He first took that position last Jan. 15, when he was brought to Athens from Kea, an Aegean island, to stand trial.

Mr. Papadopoulos refused to elaborate despite repeated questioning by presiding Judge Ioannis Deyannis.

**Appeal by Judge**

Judge Deyannis, who is trying Mr. Papadopoulos and 19 of his closest associates for staging the coup, explained to Mr. Papadopoulos that his testimony, or at least some clarification, could help some of his co-defendants.

But the former artillery colonel was adamant.

"In my life, I have assumed my responsibilities as I understood them, loyal to the oath I took and in accordance with my conscience," he said. "I will be judged by history and the Greek people for what I did to them and to my associates tried with me."

"History is also present here," the judge replied.

"History's sources are deeds and actions and let me be judged by my deeds," Mr. Papadopoulos said.

"But these deeds brought you here," Judge Deyannis said.

Nicholas Makarezos and Stylianos Pattakos, two of Mr. Papadopoulos's former deputy premiers, appeared after Mr. Papadopoulos.

"Your court will permit me not to defend myself because I do not consider myself a defendant," Mr. Makarezos said.

"The penal code provides that those charged by the prosecutor are defendants," the judge said.

"I accept my responsibility but you will allow me not to testify," Mr. Makarezos said.

Mr. Pattakos, a former tank commander, said that he accepted "the responsibility for all the defendants."

**Religious Reference**

"You are religious and you know that only Jesus Christ assumed the weight of the whole world's sins," Judge Deyannis said, asking Mr. Pattakos to disclose the names of the revolutionary committee that staged the 1967 coup.

"I am the committee," Mr. Pattakos said.

The last defendant to appear today was the former military police commander, Brig. Dimitrios Ioannides. He said he was "proud" of participating in the coup.

After he was dismissed the court adjourned until Saturday.

Meanwhile, a court of misdemeanors today sentenced actor Dimitrios Vlachos to 18 months in prison for punching Greek parliament deputy Ippokratis Sarvouras during a break at the trial of 32 alleged military police torturers.

# *Mann Diaries Are Unsealed 2 Decades After His Death*

By Andreas Freund

PARIS, Aug. 14 (NYT).—When Thomas Mann, one of this century's major writers, died near Zurich in 1955, he left four bulky packages wrapped in brown paper to be opened 20 years after his death.

On Tuesday, the packages, stored at Zurich's Thomas Mann Archives, were solemnly unsealed in the presence of a notary.

Revealed were 32 notebooks, each with 100 to 200 pages inscribed in Mr. Mann's diminutive script. They amount to diaries of the writer's life covering the years 1918 to 1921 and from 1933 until his death in August, 1955.

In the view of Peter de Mendelssohn, Mr. Mann's biographer, the diaries might run to 7,000 or so printed pages.

"We can only speculate about the contents of the diaries," Mr. de Mendelssohn said, "but we can assume they will not just contain trivia, such as telephone numbers." He said there was some circumstantial evidence that much in the diaries might be about "work in progress."

**Shifted His Politics**

The period 1918-21 and the decade after 1933 included Mr. Mann's most intense political activity. The first section covers the years of the German revolution and the establishment of the Weimar Republic, a time in which Mr. Mann shifted from the rightist imperialism of his previous politics to a left-center support of democracy.

Mr. Mann went into exile in Switzerland in 1933 as Adolf Hitler took power in Germany. Later, the writer and his wife, Katia, moved to the United States, where he lectured at Princeton University before moving to Santa Monica, Calif. In 1952, they returned to Europe, settling in Switzerland.

Those years were among the most eventful in the writer's life, covering the period when he wrote "The Beloved Returns," a novel about Goethe; the "Joseph and His Brothers" tetralogy on the biblical theme, and "Doctor Faustus."

No one has read the diaries, yet of course, but officials at the Zurich Archives appeared to rejoice in the new acquisition.

The diaries were turned over to Prof. Michael Mann, a son of the writer, who teaches German literature at the University of California at Berkeley.

Prof. Mann will soon start reading the text, or rather, in the words of Mr. de Mendelssohn, "decrypt" it. Thomas Mann, the biographer said, had a handwriting that is extraordinarily difficult to read. He thought it would be good going for Prof. Mann to decipher seven or eight pages a day.

Mr. de Mendelssohn said that a typewritten transcript would be ready within a year. Then it will be up to Thomas Mann's 92-year-old widow and his four children to decide whether to publish it.

# Mideast Pact Seems Near

(Continued from Page 1)

for clarifications of the Egyptian response to its settlement proposals received yesterday. The sources indicated that the clarifications sought centered on the presence of U.S. technicians at Israeli spy installations in and near the Gidi Pass. Egypt demands UN supervision of the installations and Israel wants to control them despite a U.S. presence, Israeli reports have said.

**Cabinet Session**

Israeli sources said that the clarifications should be received from Washington before the Cabinet convenes for its regular weekly session Sunday. They ruled out a special session before then.

Mr. Rabin said at a reception in the Austrian Embassy last night that he would have to postpone his scheduled official visit to Austria, beginning Aug. 24, an Israeli source who attended the reception said.

He said that Mr. Rabin expressed his regrets, but noted that Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky had been interested in a solution to the Middle East conflict.

"So I will be unable to go to Austria, but in the interests of moving toward peace," Mr. Rabin said.

**News Analysis**

# Rhodesian Racial Agreement In Doubt, Despite Talk Plan

By Charles Mohr

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 14 (NYT).—The announcement Tuesday that the white and black leaders of Rhodesia would at last meet to discuss a future for the racially divided country was a cause for at least some optimism. But the chances that they will actually reach a mutually satisfactory agreement are not very good.

The two sides have agreed to confer later this month in a railroad car on a bridge over the Zambezi River, on the border between Rhodesia and Zambia. This settles a long and weary debate between Prime Minister Ian Smith, who wanted all talks to be held in Rhodesia, and black leaders who wanted to talk anywhere but in Rhodesia.

The almost eccentric nature of the planned negotiations illustrates the difficult problems to be overcome.

Rhodesia is a former self-governing British colony with a long tradition of white privilege and dominance, although whites are outnumbered by more than 20 to 1.

As Britain began more than a decade ago to give independence to African territories that did not have Rhodesia's "white-settler problem," it began to put pressure on Rhodesia to grant progress toward majority rule, which means black rule.

**Durable Politician**

A moderate white establishment that had favored slow change disappeared almost overnight and was replaced by a coalition of tobacco farmers and suburban whites under the leadership of Mr. Smith, one of the most durable if limited politicians of recent years.

Mr. Smith has not quite said "never" to racial reform, but for more than a decade he has assured whites that change would be so imperceptible as to be painless.

"Leave it to Smith" became a byword. A result is that he no longer seems to bother to inform his white electorate of what he is planning or doing, and there is a lack of communication between government and voters.

The situation in the black community is not appreciably better.

In the early 1960s, the black nationalist movement split, ostensibly over what rate of change was acceptable, but also over personal and ethnic questions.

Instead of struggling for civil rights, the blacks began a series of street fights and violence in urban slums that gave Mr. Smith one of several excuses to ban their organizations and jail their leaders.

Joshua Nkomo of the Zimbabwe African People's Union was deserted and reviled by associates who broke away to form the rival Zimbabwe African National Union, led by Ndabaningi Sithole. The ease with which these overt nationalist organizations were muzzled was a reason for continued white complacency.

In late 1971, the African National Council was created by three militant young blacks recently released from jail. They selected a mild-mannered Methodist bishop, Abel Muzorewa, to head it, mainly to avoid the old divisions. The council was formed to marshal public opinion against conservative constitutional proposals that would have postponed black rule almost indefinitely.

Last year, after exiled black nationalists—primarily those loyal to Mr. Sithole's African National Union—had established a small but persistent guerrilla offensive in northeast Rhodesia, Mr. Smith released such figures as Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Sithole from jail, but only under heavy pressure from South Africa.

The meeting on the bridge over the Zambezi, Mr. Smith said, may last only a half hour because it would only be a "signing ceremony" marking an agreement to settle differences by talk and not war.

Tuesday's statement said that the brief discussions on the bridge would be adjourned "to enable the parties to discuss proposals for a settlement in committee or committees within Rhodesia."

This is probably necessary because the black council is not unified. In fact, the disarray is so great that the black council may not be able to function as a negotiating team or reach any unified bargaining position.

As for Mr. Smith, only last month rightists in his Cabinet virtually pushed through a plan to rearrest black nationalists, possibly including Bishop Muzorewa, and to abandon even the hope of negotiations.

Only severe pressure by leaders in Africa last weekend forestalled adoption of that plan, and led to Mr. Smith's announcement of the Zambezi conference.

**Smith Pessimistic**

SALISBURY, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—Mr. Smith warned Rhodesians tonight not to put too much faith in a successful outcome of the new attempts to resolve the country's constitutional problems.

In a national broadcast on his decision to hold talks before the end of 25 with black nationalist leaders, Mr. Smith said: "It would be unwise to put too much emphasis in the prospects of a successful outcome to this initiative."

But because of the new moves, the first formal session of the talks is to be held at the Victoria Falls bridge—"some finality" in the constitutional situation could reasonably be expected within two months, Mr. Smith said.

# *Eritreans Say 2 Americans Will Be Freed*

BEIRUT, Aug. 14 (AP).—An Eritrean guerrilla leader said today that two U.S. communications technicians held prisoner for a month by secessionist rebels in Ethiopia would be set free without ransom in the next two weeks.

The announcement was made by Osman Sabbi, head of the Eritrean Liberation Front's Popular Liberation Forces, one of the two major factions waging a 14-year-old rebellion for independence in Ethiopia's Red Sea province of Eritrea.

Steve Campbell of San Leandro, Calif., and Jim Harrell of Milwaukee were kidnapped July 14 in the Eritrean capital, Asmara, by guerrillas of the other ELF faction, the Revolutionary Council. Both men were assigned by the U.S.-based Collins International Service Co. to a U.S. military communications facility at Asmara.

Mr. Sabbi said last week that he was exerting pressure on the ELF-RC to release the two Americans "because kidnapping of foreigners serves only to defame the Eritrean rebellion."

He made the statement in an interview before appearing before a news conference with the leader of the other rebel faction to announce a merger of the two groups.

**By End of Month**

"Our efforts to secure the release of the two American technicians have paid off. They will be set free before the end of this month in exchange for nothing," Mr. Sabbi said.

Although the ELF-RC faction made no public demands for ransom, Eritrean sources in Beirut said $5 million was originally sought.

A photographer who recently saw the two men after a mule-back trip into rebel-held territory said they were well fed and healthy and being kept in a camp in the hills somewhere near the Sudanese border.

Mr. Sabbi said the merger, which ends a five-year schism, was agreed on during weeklong talks in Baghdad between political and military leaders of the two factions.

Both Mr. Sabbi and Abdallah Idriss, military commander of the ELF-RC, said there will be a transitional period to pave the way for a national congress to work out details of the merger, "but the complete unity accord is final."

The merger will "bring nearer a declaration of Eritrea's independence," they said. Eritrea was annexed by deposed Emperor Haile Selassie in 1962.

# Mrs. Thatcher In Low Profile

(Continued from Page 1)

is the last thing we need. Taxes on ordinary income here can run as high as 80 per cent, taxes on dividend income can be more than that. We have redistributed wealth, the task now is to create wealth."

After admitting that Mrs. Thatcher has done a creditable job as the first woman to lead a major party in Britain, even her supporters are beginning to ask when she is going to start setting forth a coherent Conservative policy and thus require Mr. Heath to choose between his freewheeling ways and party loyalty.

She seems to draw confidence from the widely held belief that party leadership positions are not easily regained in this country once they are lost, that Mr. Heath's real hope lies with some sort of coalition government and that a coalition is simply not in the cards.

"Mr. Wilson himself would not go along with a coalition," she said. "It is not in his blood." Her unstated conclusion was that if anyone is to unseat Mr. Wilson, it will be the Tory party with Mrs. Thatcher firmly in command.

# *OAU Expresses Reservations on Paris Arms Ban*

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—The Organization of African Unity today expressed reservations over France's partial ban on arms supplies to South Africa.

The OAU headquarters here issued a statement saying the new restrictions seemed to reflect "a progressive motivation" but fell short of halting what it called "France's shameful trade with racist South Africa."

The arms embargo was announced on Sunday by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing at the end of his official visit to Zaire. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said the embargo did not affect naval armaments or existing arms contracts.

The OAU communiqué said the embargo did not apply to the manufacture of arms under French license and did not announced measures to curtail arms smuggling.

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In Conversation With Friend

# Hoffa Said He Was Waiting For 'Something Big' to Occur

By John M. Crewdson

DETROIT, Aug. 14 (NYT).—A week before his disappearance, James Hoffa told a long-time friend that "something big is going to happen soon."

The friend is sorry now that he did not press Hoffa to elaborate on the cryptic remark and he is not sure, in retrospect, whether the former Teamster leader knew more than he said or was simply expressing an intuition.

Whatever the case, "something big" did happen and the questions that for the last two weeks have preoccupied both this labor-conscious town and much of the rest of the country are not only what and how, but why.

There are many answers to the first two questions. But even the more outlandish theories agree that Hoffa owes his fate, whatever it might be, to his increasingly persistent efforts to restore his lapsed influence over the 2.2-million-member union that he built into one of the most potent economic and political forces in the United States.

The FBI has been on the case for more than a week now and, according to sources, is not yet prepared to conclude whether Hoffa is dead or alive.

The most likely possibility, many investigators believe, is that the 62-year-old Hoffa has been abducted and killed by his enemies. But whether such a step might have been taken by elements in the Teamsters union or by organized crime figures or others, either for reasons of their own or on behalf of union dissidents, remains a mystery.

The Mafia and other criminal syndicates have long depended on the Teamsters as a source of both money and influence, and one theory is that organized crime leaders might have viewed a return to power by Hoffa as inimical to their interests.

Another theory is that Hoffa might have fled on his own, either after he "got the word" that his life was in danger, for personal reasons, or in some bizarre attempt to engender publicity and sympathy for himself and the suspicion of the authorities for his enemies.

Many of Hoffa's friends and acquaintances scoff at the suggestion that he staged his own disappearance, for whatever reason. "Jimmy Hoffa doesn't know how to run away," one said.

The problem with which federal investigators are still grappling, one of them said yesterday, is just which of Hoffa's many foes had a clear-cut motive for causing his death or disappearance when the threat he presented to the Teamsters leadership was far more potential than actual.

**Activities Limited**

Indeed, up to the time he vanished, Hoffa had made no headway at all in his battle in the courts against the restriction on his union activities imposed as a condition of his pardon and release from prison 3 1/2 years ago.

He had reportedly been telling friends of "inside information" that he was sure to succeed in his effort to overturn a federal district judge's dismissal of his challenge to the constitutionality of the pardon. But lawyers who heard the appeal argued have characterized the position presented in Hoffa's behalf as a "weak" one.

And it is unlikely in any event that he could have learned before his disappearance whether the three appellate judges had even reached a decision in his case, much less what the outcome was.

Still, there is little doubt that Hoffa's insistence that he would be a candidate for the Teamsters international presidency in next year's election and his expressions of optimism over his court battle must have caused his adversaries some trepidation.

**Planned Revenge**

He let it be known that, if he ever regained power, he would work to unseat those who had thrown their unequivocal support to Frank Fitzsimmons, the current Teamsters president.

The foremost among those who have expressed their hopes for a graceful retirement by Hoffa is Mr. Fitzsimmons, for 20 years Hoffa's closest associate and the man he hand-picked from his cell at the penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa., to run for the union presidency in 1971 in his place.

Over the last year and a half, Mr. Fitzsimmons and Hoffa have become each other's most vocal adversaries and Hoffa has accused Mr. Fitzsimmons of having arranged for the anti-union limitation to be inserted in his pardon.

But most knowledgeable observers discount reports published in recent days that at the time of Hoffa's disappearance the Teamsters union had polarized into Hoffa and Fitzsimmons factions.

A Justice Department official pointed out that the dispute between the two men had only "heated up" around one union local, where, he said, the two sides "have been batting each other over the head."

# Riots Erupt In Several U.S. Cities

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Aug. 14 (AP).—Police carrying shotguns searched houses in a mostly Mexican-American area where today after a night of violence in which three persons were wounded and a police helicopter was damaged by gunfire and forced to land.

Police spokesmen had said that there were as many as 50 people holed up in the houses and that policemen had been fired on from the buildings.

There were no reports of further incidents or of arrests during the search by about 75 policemen, backed up by officers from San Diego and San Bernardino. "So far there have been no further incidents and no suspects," a police official said.

Violence also erupted for the fourth consecutive day yesterday in Boston, where at least 29 persons were injured, and Ohio highway patrolmen were called in to help local authorities cope with a second night of disturbances in Elyria, Ohio.

In California, police said an angry crowd fired at officers who had been called to investigate after the discovery of a wounded man on the front lawn of a residence in the predominantly Mexican-American Casa Blanca section of Riverside.

A young woman, believed to be the girl friend of the wounded man, was missing. The man, stabbed three times and shot once, was listed in critical condition at a hospital.

In Elyria, 15 miles west of Cleveland, at least 21 persons were injured in disorders that followed the shooting to death of a black youth by a white policeman Tuesday.

Daryl Maxwell, 19, was shot by patrolman Michael Killean, police said, after the youth was seen climbing out of the window of a bar. He ignored an order to halt, police said. Patrolman Killean has been suspended and the shooting is being investigated.

A spokesman said 27 persons were arrested and 16 suffered minor injuries.

In Boston, gangs of black and white youths threw stones in separate sections of the city. Police said eight officers were among the injured. They said two black juveniles were arrested on charges of assault and battery.

Most of the 29 persons injured had minor cuts and bruises.

# Russia Joins U.S. In Urging Ban on Weather 'Arms'

GENEVA, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union today called for an international agreement that would ban nations from turning the weather into a war weapon but would still allow them to change or modify it for beneficial peaceful purposes. The United States earlier urged a ban on manipulating the weather.

Soviet delegate Alexei Roshchin said informal talks last week between weather experts and delegates to the 30-nation Geneva Disarmament Conference showed that environmental warfare could have catastophic effects for human life on earth.

While the most dangerous prospective weather weapons were at present only theoretical possibilities, measures must be taken to prevent the climate or the environment being used for military or other hostile purposes, Mr. Roshchin said.

U.S. delegate Joseph Martin jr on Tuesday called for ways to curb these environmental warfare methods now before they were fully developed.

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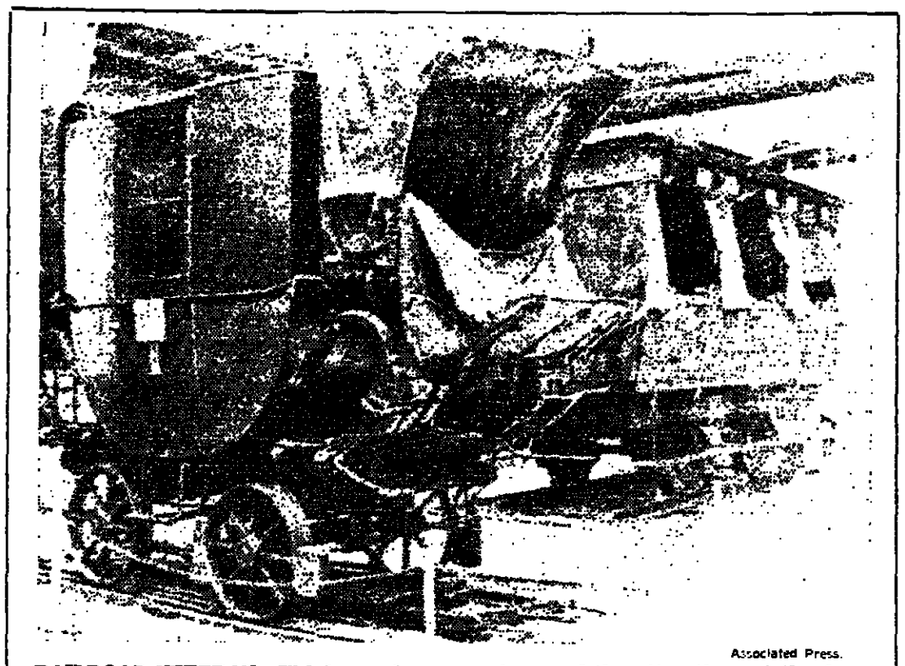
# Yugoslavia Seizes Six as Pro-Soviet

BELGRADE, Aug. 14 (UPI).—Yugoslav authorities today announced the arrest of six pro-Soviet dissidents on suspicion of spreading hostile propaganda, the national news agency Tanjug said.

Tanjug named the leader of the group as Dusan Brkic, a retired Communist official who was deputy premier of the Croatian Republic until 1950, when he was ousted and jailed in the purges following President Tito's break with Moscow in 1948.

It was the first official notice of the arrest of the group, who are all old-guard Stalinists, or "Cominformists" opposed to Marshal Tito's regime and in favor of strong-handed centralized Communism.

Legal sources said there was no indication whether the group had help from inside Eastern Europe, as a similar group arrested and tried last year allegedly did.



Associated Press.

**RAILROAD VETERAN—This horse-drawn car is one of the attractions at the Austrian Federal Railways Museum in Vienna. It was in service until December, 1872, on the horse-powered line between Linz and Budweis until it switched to steam.**

# U.S. Price Tag On Liner Cut By $4.6 Million

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (WP).—The luxury liner United States, moored at a deserted dock in Norfolk, Va., since 1969, is for sale again. The marked-down price is $7.5 million.

The ship's owner, the U.S. Maritime Administration, previously asked $12.1 million for the vessel, which carried 2,000 passengers and 1,000 crew members during a typical cruise in its 17 years at sea. The liner cost $79.5 million to build.

"It's just been sitting there and it has been depreciating," the Maritime Administration said. It bought the vessel from the United States Line in 1973 to prevent its sale to a foreign line after rising costs and plummeting patronage in the 1960s made the ship's operation unprofitable.

Bids for the ship will be opened Nov. 5. Federal law requires that the ship be sold for use as a passenger or charter ship under the U.S. flag.

*Researchers Blame Economy*

# Value of College Education Is Found on Decline in U.S.

By Gene I. Maeroff

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (NYT).—After generations during which going to college was assumed to lead to the better life in the United States, the college-educated are losing their economic advantage over the less educated and the value of an education as a guarantee of upward social mobility is slipping.

That is the conclusion of a research project done under the auspices of Harvard University and the Center for Policy Alternatives at Massachusetts Institute of Technology with the partial sponsorship of the federal government's National Institute of Education.

"In the brief span of about five years, the college job market has gone from a major boom to a major bust," the researchers write in an article to be published in the September issue of Change magazine, a higher educational journal.

The authors of the article, entitled "The Declining Value of College-Going," are Dr. Richard Freeman, an associate professor of economics at Harvard, and Dr. Herbert Hollomon, A professor of engineering at MIT and a former president of the University of Oklahoma.

The failure of the economy to expand and provide high-paying jobs for the increasingly larger number of graduates of colleges and universities is cited by the researchers as the root cause of the problems they discuss.

"Underlying the collapse of the college job market is what promises to be a long-term change in the supply-demand balance," the article maintains.

A major change in society's attitude about higher education is implied by the researchers, who predict that young people will increasingly reject college attendance because the investment of time and money can no longer be assured.

Between 1969 and 1974 the proportion of 18 and 19-year-old males enrolled in college fell from 44 per cent to 33.4 per cent, the article notes.

**Upturn Is Expected**

But an upturn in job prospects for college graduates is expected in the 1980s, according to the article, "due to declining enrollments in response to the depressed market and to declines in the size of the college-age pool."

"It will probably get better," Dr. Freeman said, "but having a college degree will never again mean what it used to."

"As a result of the decline in relative incomes and starting salaries and in the face of continued increases in tuition and fees, the rate of return on the college investment has fallen significantly," the article said. "According to one set of estimates, the return dropped from 11 to 12 per cent in 1969 to 7 to 8 per cent in 1974. A decrease of this magnitude is unprecedented."

**Investment Return**

Economists determine the rate of return for going to college by comparing on an annual basis the difference in expected income between high school graduates and college graduates. The income that is forfeited during the college years and the direct costs of attending college are considered.

"We're not saying that the economic advantage of going to college has been wiped out," Dr. Freeman said in an interview. "There is still a positive rate of return, but much less so than before."

What has happened, the authors assert, is that the disparity between the incomes of college graduates and high school graduates has narrowed. They point out that in 1969, full-time male workers with four years of college earned 53 per cent more than their counterparts with four years of high school; by 1973, the difference was 40 per cent.

# Hearst Case Figure Reports He Saw Her Twice in 1974

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14 (AP).—Walter Scott, brother of sports activist Jack Scott, says that he has twice seen Patricia Hearst and that his brother has offered to deliver her to the authorities.

Mr. Scott said he saw Miss Hearst twice last summer, once at his parents' apartment in Las Vegas and again at an unspecified place in New York City.

He also indicated he may know where she is. "I think she is in the United States, as long as you remember there are 50 of them, not 48," he told reporters yesterday.

Walter Scott claimed that he and his brother had met recently with Miss Hearst's father, Randolph Hearst, and that the meeting ended in a fist fight between Mr. Hearst and Jack.

In a statement released through the San Francisco Examiner, which he heads, Mr. Hearst confirmed today that he met earlier this month with the Scott brothers. He said the meeting took place at the Scotts' suite in a hotel in San Francisco at Jack Scott's request. He said they later went to his apartment for about an hour.

Yesterday's interview with Walter Scott was arranged by the FBI and held in a downtown Philadelphia hotel. Four reporters and an FBI agent were present. Mr. Scott is being held in protective custody by the FBI because he says he fears for his life.

**Bars Cooperation**

Jack Scott rented a South Canaan, Pa., farmhouse last year where Miss Hearst reportedly stayed for a time. A Harrisburg, Pa., grand jury is investigating the incident and Jack Scott has vowed not to cooperate with investigators.

Walter Scott said Jack offered to deliver Miss Hearst to the government in return for immunity from prosecution and $100,000 to $200,000. But Walter Scott claimed that negotiations on the matter have broken off.

He said one reason his brother wanted to turn in Miss Hearst was because Jack, whom he termed an avowed Communist, now considered her to be a liability to radical causes. He said his brother and other leftists did not like Miss Hearst because they thought she was not a dedicated revolutionary.

"They felt she was being frivolous, not a true revolutionary," Mr. Scott said.

Miss Hearst was kidnapped in February, 1974, by the Symbionese Liberation Army. She later renounced her family, said she had joined her captors and is now being sought on federal charges of bank robbery, kidnapping and various weapons offenses.

Walter Scott said an FBI agent came to his parents' home in Las Vegas last month to discuss the case. He said his father, Jack sr., told the agent in jest, "If you really are that interested in finding her, I can serve her up to you on a silver platter for 100 grand without ever leaving Las Vegas."

Mr. Scott said his father later told Jack, who was absent at the time, about the comment. He said Jack took the offer seriously and agreed to allow Walter to act as an intermediary with the FBI in arranging to turn Miss Hearst over to authorities.

The FBI later denied it had offered money to the Scotts.

Early this month, shortly before he appeared at a New York news conference to announce he would not cooperate with the grand jury, Jack sought out Mr. Hearst in San Francisco to ask him to sign a sworn statement in his behalf, Walter said. He said Mr. Hearst "equivocated," Jack got angry, and the two came to blows.

# 3 in North Dakota Die Of Sleeping Sickness

FARGO, N.D., Aug. 14 (AP).—The deaths of three North Dakotans have been linked to sleeping sickness, and about 90 residents of the Red River Valley are being watched as possible cases of the disease known as Western equine encephalitis.

The Red River Valley area of North Dakota and northwestern Minnesota has been the scene of a large-scale effort in recent weeks to destroy mosquitos that can spread the disease to humans and horses. The valley was transformed into a breeding area for Culex tarsalis mosquitos this summer by widespread flooding.

# *U.S. City's Right to Limit Growth Seems Headed for Supreme Court*

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14 (AP).—A case testing a city's right to limit growth and preserve its small-town character is apparently headed for the U.S. Supreme Court.

A federal appeals court ruled yesterday that the city of Petaluma, Calif., acted within its rights with a 1972 ordinance seeking to maintain its small-town character, its open space and to grow at an orderly and deliberate pace.

Petaluma, 40 miles north of San Francisco, grew in population from 10,300 in 1950 to 24,500 in 1970. Then explosive development boosted population to 30,500 by 1972.

The city council imposed a development freeze in 1971 and, the following year, voted to limit new housing units to 500 a year in projects involving five or more units. The law does not affect single-family home construction, or even four-unit apartments which are not part of a larger project.

"We're going to the Supreme Court with this," said Gordon Blackley, a building company executive, after the appeals court decision was announced. "We regard this as the most critical land-use planning issue in the country."

The U.S. Court of Appeals decision reversed a trial judge's verdict that Petaluma's no-growth ordinance was unconstitutional on the ground that it violated citizens' right to travel or to settle anywhere they please.

# Uruguay Moves to Stimulate Immigration, Birth-Rate Rise

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—Financial incentives for immigrants and a heavy tax on contraceptives are two of the methods being used by the Uruguayan government to tackle an unusual problem—a shortage of people.

The latest figures for this South American country show a population growth rate of only 1.2 per cent a year and a population density of only 14 persons per square kilometer.

The main reason for this low growth rate is a mass exodus during the last decade because of the country's deteriorating economy.

Official sources estimate that between 7 and 10 per cent of the population—now 2,764,000 — has emigrated to the neighboring countries of Argentina and Brazil as well as to Europe, North America and Australia.

**Other Problems**

The emigration wave has eased the unemployment situation but has created other economic problems since most of those who left were young, skilled professionals.

Montevideo and other Uruguayan cities seem to be filled with elderly persons. Thanks to this welfare state's advanced health services, the average life span is 75 years.

A substantial proportion of the military-backed government's income is spent on providing pensions and other social services and on training skilled workers.

In the last few years, Uruguay has tried to expand manufacturing with an eye on markets abroad. But more local consumers are needed, some economists say.

**Slowing Down**

The economists have pointed out that Uruguay's inflation rate, 107 per cent last year, is slowing down. This should encourage some emigrants to return from Brazil and Argentina, which are now experiencing serious economic difficulties.

The Social Development Ministry is drawing up a population policy aimed at encouraging the return of emigrants.

The ministry also hopes to lure immigrants from such countries by offering financial incentives. Such immigrants stopped coming here after an influx in the 1930s.

In an effort to boost the birth rate, the government recently imposed high taxes on contraceptives and has earmarked the funds for a study of infertility problems.

Incentives already announced include the lifting of customs duties on furniture, machinery and other work material brought into the country by returning Uruguayans and immigrants. Prospective immigrants have also been offered tax concessions and technical assistance.

But Social Development Minister Federico Soneira said the rightist government would screen potential immigrants, "taking into account ethnic background and geopolitical and social factors."

# *Surgeon Claims Kent St. Bullet Was Nonmilitary*

CLEVELAND, Aug. 14 (AP).—A wound received by one of 13 victims of the 1970 Kent State University shootings was not caused by an Army bullet, a federal jury was told yesterday.

Dr. Norman Rich, an expert on military gunshot wounds, said via videotape that it appeared to him the bullet that struck Donald Mackenzie in the back of the neck and exited through his left cheek came from a .22 or .38-caliber weapon.

Dr. Rich, a surgeon at Walter Reed Medical Center in Washington, said that if the shot had come from a .30-caliber M-1 rifle or .45-caliber pistol, which Ohio National Guard men were carrying, not much would be left of Mr. Mackenzie's cheek.

The doctor said he reviewed photographs of the wound and read the report of the doctor who operated on Mr. Mackenzie.

Four students were killed and nine wounded May 4, 1970, as guardsmen tried to break up a campus anti-war demonstration. The wounded and survivors of the dead seek $46 million from guardsmen and state officials connected with the shooting.

# High Victim Toll Feared in Blast At Pub in Belfast

BELFAST, Aug. 14 (AP).—Troops and firemen continued searching today for victims after terrorists bombed a Protestant pub here last night, killing at least four persons and injuring more than 40.

The pub, in West Belfast's Protestant-dominated Shankill Road, was partly demolished by the blast and it was believed that there may be more bodies in the rubble.

Many of the injured in the bar were badly mutilated, witnesses said.

While Protestants were calling for revenge, the Irish Republican Army denied tonight that it was responsible for the attack. The Belfast brigade of the IRA Provisional wing said: "We deny any involvement in last night's bombing on the Shankill Road."

The attack occurred just before closing time last night. A gunman in a dark-blue car shot two security lookout men posted at the door of the pub, killing one and injuring the other, police said. A companion then flung the bomb through the pub entrance.

## Mexico Attack Toll Is 6

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 14 (UPI).—The death toll in Tuesday's machine-gun attack by terrorists on a market place restaurant rose to six yesterday when a third policeman died of wounds.

## Population in Bangladesh

DACCA, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—Bangladesh has a population of 76,200,000, according to a census report.

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# *England, Wales Population May Be Declining*

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—The population of England and Wales may have dropped for the first peacetime year since records were first kept in 1837.

The population is estimated at 49.3 million, according to preliminary figures issued yesterday by the Population Office. The statistics suggest that in the 12-month period ending last June, emigration and deaths outpaced immigration and births by about 10,000.

The population of the United Kingdom as a whole, including Scotland and Northern Ireland, has been declining since the mid-1960s. Demographers say the birth rate is falling partly because of the contraceptive pill, the feminist movement and more working wives. The depressed economy is encouraging emigration.

# *Abducted N.Y. Heir's Family Places Ads to Set Up Ransom*

YORKTOWN HEIGHTS, N.Y., Aug. 14 (UPI).—The family of Samuel Bronfman 2d has placed three newspaper advertisements asking his abductor to set up arrangements for payment of a $4.5-million ransom for the liquor-fortune heir, who is reported to be buried with only 10 days of water and air.

A family spokesman, Jonathan Rheinhart, speaking to newsmen at the entrance to the estate of the 21-year-old's father, Edgar Bronfman, said that the family had complied with all instructions from the abductors so far and confirmed that the tape recording of his voice received yesterday was "evidence that these people have Sam."

"We intend to cooperate with the instructions in every way," he said. But, he said, "The abductors so far have failed to follow through" and he appealed to them to telephone, using "the number originally given us."

"Jack, please come home. Your mother is very anxious. We will be happier in the future. Fred Dollard," read the personal notice in The New York Times, the Daily News and the New York Post.

An official source close to the investigation confirmed that the ads were being used to contact the kidnappers and said the amount of the ransom demand was "within a point or two" of $4.5 million.

Radio station WCBS and the Daily News quoted sources close to the case Tuesday as saying that young Mr. Bronfman has been "buried somewhere in Westchester County" and has only enough air and water for 10 days.

Mr. Bronfman, 21, has been missing since he called his father at about 2 a.m. Saturday to say that he had been kidnapped by three masked men. He is heir to the Seagram's whiskey fortune.

His car was found at the home he shares with his divorced mother, Ann Margaret Loeb, in Purchase, N.Y.

Spokesmen for the family said that one "instruction," which appeared in what they called a "long, well-thought-out and articulate" letter received Monday had been complied with. The spokesmen declined to elaborate but the letter apparently contained an instruction to put the ads in newspapers.

The FBI and the Bronfman family have refused comments on most aspects of the case, including the ads, published reports of the size of the ransom demand and reports that the family had received a note saying Mr. Bronfman was buried.

## Ford Helicopter Sent As Man Dies in Fall

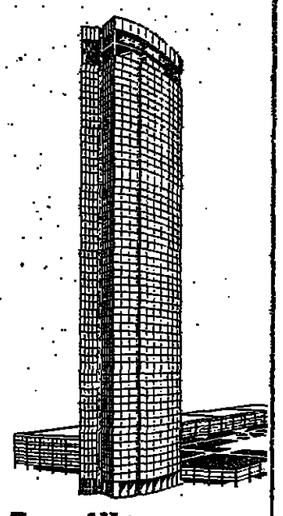
VAIL, Colo., Aug. 14 (AP).—A young mountain hiker fell to his death yesterday despite rescue efforts that included a helicopter assigned to President Ford.

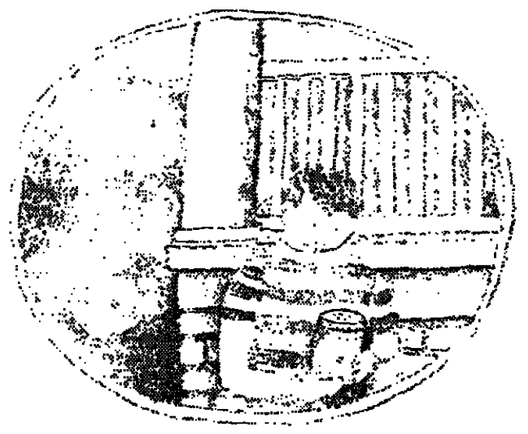
Presidential Press Secretary Ron Nessen said the helicopter was sent at the request of the Vail Police Department. The President is staying in this mountain resort for a two-week vacation. Jim Olsen, of the Vail Moutain Rescue Squad, said that Grey Bogden jr., 19, of Golden, was pronounced dead about four miles from Vail.

## Two Spanish Banks In Paris Attacked

PARIS, Aug. 14 (UPI).—Two Spanish banks were scrawled with painted anti-Franco slogans and struck with firebombs early today, police said.

Nobody was hurt and there was little damage at either the Banco Central or the Banco de Santander, police said.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Friday, August 15, 1975 *

# Passing Judgment on the World

Since the departure of the United States from Southeast Asia lifted a moral, as well as a physical burden from U.S. shoulders, there has been an unusual controversy raging about the State Department. It has involved détente, the personality and practices of Henry Kissinger, the protocol status of Alexander Solzhenitsyn and a number of foreign policy issues. Most recently it has been concerned with the failure of the U.S. government to express moral disapprobation of India's flight from democracy. In essence, the arguments concern the degree to which U.S. concepts of liberty should affect the goals and the conduct of U.S. foreign policy.

The United States was founded to realize a dream of liberty, and has been working toward that goal (with a number of wanderings from the path, stumblings and dead halts) for two centuries. It is a worthy effort and one which, for all their shortcomings, Americans can be proud. Nor is the product one which cannot stand sea voyages: it has affected, in one way or another, virtually every revolution that the world has seen since 1776.

The question, then, is not whether liberty should be the great end of U.S. policy, at home and abroad, but how its pursuit can best be accomplished. Vietnam provided a painful example of the difficulties that can be encountered in that pursuit overseas, just as every trial in every court at home reveals that liberty and an ordered society must have delicate compromises with one another.

Very few of those who charge that the Helsinki charter sold Latvia down the river, that Alexander Solzhenitsyn should be received at the White House or Mrs. Gandhi be formally rebuked by the President would want a U.S. expeditionary force sent to free the Latvians, or U.S. military power mobilized to win that third world war which Mr. Solzhenitsyn says has been lost, or active efforts made to turn Mrs. Gandhi back from the road on which she has embarked. Rather, they want morality expressed in words.

Not that the United States, as a nation, has been mute on such subjects. Commentators of press, radio and television, demonstrators and authors, senators and representatives, all have given voice on the moral issues of today's world—as they should, can and will. But what the United States says officially is not a disembodied essay: It comprises words that are ultimately backed by all manner of sanctions, from economic embargoes to the nuclear bomb. Mrs. Gandhi, for example, has already seized on media criticism as an example of foreign interference in Indian affairs; if that had been accompanied by moral pronouncements from the White House, she might well have won even more xenophobic support than she now has for her course.

U.S. foreign policy does give the impression of feeling its way through a contradictory world; it still needs some visible and clearly understandable guideposts. But these must respect both a mass of confusing facts and an acknowledgment that State Department words represent a nation responsible for those words; that it will be expected to back them with action and apply them consistently to every part of the world. This is not the United States of the 19th century nor the Sweden of the 20th. Whether Americans (and others) like it or not, the United States is one world power among several, and it must choose its words and actions accordingly.

# Showdown in Lisbon

A showdown appears at hand in the struggle of the democratic forces in Portugal to abort the imposition of a Soviet-style dictatorship ostensibly run by left-wing military officers but actually following a strategy dictated by the Communist party. Portugal's friends and allies will watch the denouement in Lisbon with anxiety—but also with higher hopes for the survival of freedom than could have been justified even a few days ago.

Events of the last week seem to have demonstrated that a vast majority of Portugal's armed forces—including most of the young officers who brought about the overthrow of the 40-year-old fascist regime in 1974—are adamantly opposed to the lunge toward the far left engineered by Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves and his Communist allies. The ranks of the military are thus at one with the Portuguese people, who gave 64 per cent of their votes last April to the two strongest democratic parties.

In these circumstances, the often-indecisive President Francisco da Costa Gomes must realize that he cannot ignore the petition for the ouster of the pro-Communist Premier—a demand which moderate military leaders claim is backed by 85 to 90 per cent of all armed forces personnel. To flout such a manifestation of military opinion would be to invite another coup or even to plunge Portugal into civil war.

Even the flamboyant and erratic third member of the ruling troika, Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, who professes to be an admirer of Fidel Castro's Cuban revolution, is reportedly convinced that Gen. Gonçalves should resign and that Portugal should adopt the reform program proposed by the same moderate officers who drew up the petition. Gen. de Carvalho may have been influenced by the fact that among many armed forces units endorsing the moderate program was his own crack commando regiment.

On Wednesday, Gen. de Carvalho appeared once again to be striking out on an individual path as he summoned all military commanders to Lisbon to hear a political program of his own for moving Portugal out of crisis. At the same time, in an obvious bid to curb the military moderates, the ruling trio issued a decree ordering all armed forces personnel except themselves and the three service chiefs to stop giving press interviews.

These regressive moves are cause for concern; but they cannot alter the basic political lineup and the democratic bent of a decisive majority in the armed forces, backed with courage and determination by an aroused citizenry. The cause of democracy is not yet lost in Portugal; there is basis for hope that the Communists and their military allies will yet yield peacefully to the will of the majority.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# 'Normalized' Prague?

Of all the Soviet satellite states in Eastern Europe, Czechoslovakia undoubtedly imposes the most repressive conditions on its people. The secret police keep the populace under intensive scrutiny. The worst blows are aimed at Czechoslovakia's foremost writers, some of whom have even seen their children denied the right to enter high school because they will not conform slavishly to Prague's demands.

Czechoslovak press and radio routinely turn out the most heavy-handed anti-American propaganda in Europe. They portray the United States as a partner of Nazi Germany at the end of World War II, with Gen. Eisenhower a collaborator of Hitler. The role of the American Army in helping liberate Czechoslovakia in 1945—a liberation in which 1,500 Americans died—is never mentioned, while there is unceasing and nauseating tribute to the Soviet Army as the sole instrument of Czech liberation from the Nazis.

The present rulers of Czechoslovakia, led by the Soviet gauleiter, Gustav Husak, are propped up by the bayonets and tanks of tens of thousands of Soviet soldiers who continue to occupy Czechoslovakia and make it for all practical purposes the 16th constituent "republic" of the Soviet Union. None of this is likely to be changed by the ritualistic Husak-Brezhnev pledge last weekend to observe the Helsinki declaration.

Under the Ford administration's flabby interpretation of detente, all the many unsavory aspects of Czechoslovakia must be ignored in the interest of full normalization of relations with Prague. The sole barrier to an immediate move by Washington to give Prague 18 tons of Czechoslovak gold held since World War II, along with access to American credits and the like, is the refusal of some American businessmen to accept as part of the projected deal only a fraction of the value of assets which were confiscated in that country a generation ago.

All this, we would suggest, is a gross misreading of the requirements of detente and a memory lapse about the need for détente to be a two-way street. There is no need to hurry about full normalization while "Hate America" propaganda is routine in Czechoslovakia and a Stalinist-type tyranny oppresses Czechs and Slovaks alike. When there are serious signs of real normalization in Czechoslovakia, then Washington can give serious thought to normalized relations.

The economic issues involved here are insignificant from the national point of view. The central questions are of decency and morality, and the lack of need, to say the least, for unseemly haste in fully accepting the most repulsive regime among the Soviet satellites.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

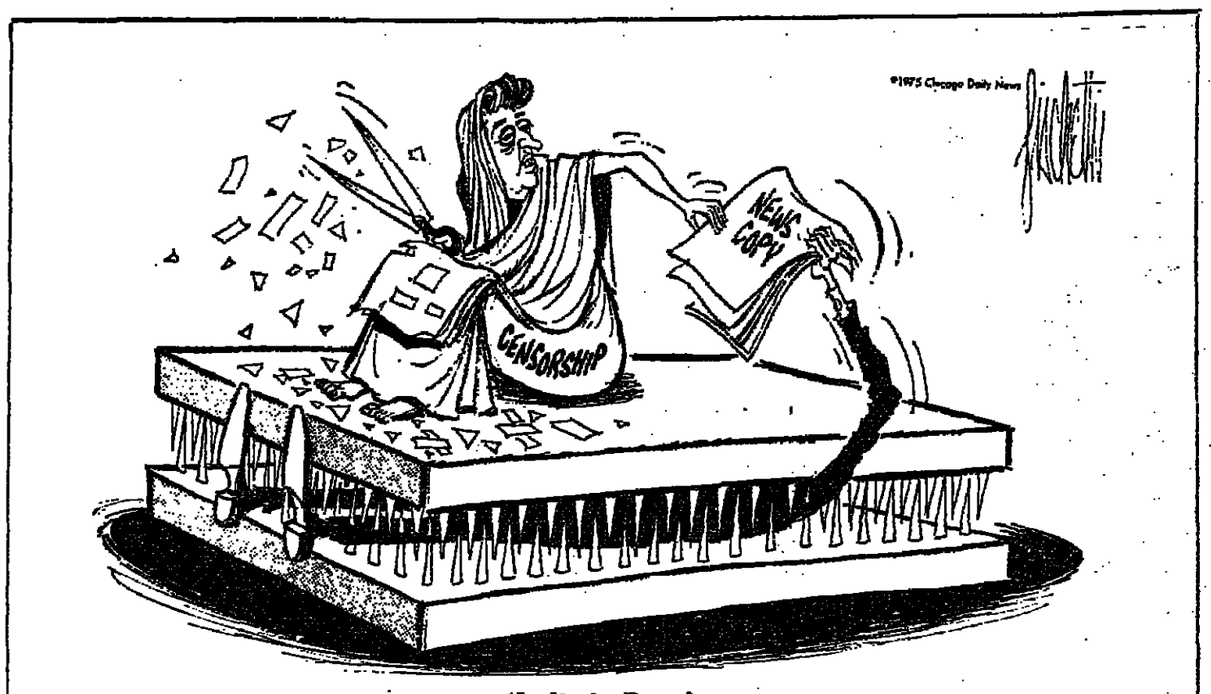
August 15, 1900

NEW YORK—Furious anti-Negro riots broke out here last night, and raged for hours. The cause of the disturbance was the alleged murder of a policeman by a Negro. It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the wildness of the scenes. Mobs of thousands of frenzied whites paraded the thoroughfares, dashed into streetcars, dragged the Negroes off, and slugged and ruffed and kicked them. The blacks made only a feeble attempt at retaliation.

### Fifty Years Ago

August 15, 1925

MONTEVIDEO—A brief speech in Spanish by the Prince of Wales at the luncheon of the British colony at the Park Hotel here today brought the 200 guests cheering to their feet. Put into conventional English, the Prince's speech amounted to: "Many thanks for this reception. Long live Uruguay!" As soon as the tumult stopped, the guests said: "For he's a jolly good fellow." The Prince's democracy has completely won the hearts of all with whom he has come in contact.




*'Indira's Press'*

# *Chirac Resuscitates the Dying Gaullists*

By Bernard Kaplan

PARIS.—A year ago, the Gaullist party, which had dominated French politics for a decade and a half, appeared headed for the historic trash can. It was a victim of electoral defeat, personal feuds and a widespread feeling that it had outlived its time.

But the news of the Gaullist party's death turned out to be exaggerated. Instead of dying, the Union of Democrats for the Fifth Republic, the name by which the party is officially known, has taken a fresh lease on life under the ministrations of Jacques Chirac. In the process, Chirac, who is also Prime Minister in the government of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, has probably made himself the second most powerful man in French politics.

The Gaullists' revival under Chirac has been all the more remarkable since he was accused of splitting them during the 1974 presidential election. The split led to the humiliating defeat of Gaullist presidential candidate Jacques Chaban-Delmas and victory for Giscard d'Estaing, leader of the business-oriented Republican Independent party. That grouping was a junior partner in previous Gaullist-led coalition governments.

### *Rewarded*

Chirac's reward was to be appointed Prime Minister. Many observers tabbed this a cynical payoff which would not endure. Indeed, during the early months of the Giscard government, he often seemed a stranger at a family party. Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski, Giscard's long-time personal friend and chief political tactician, overshadowed him. So did some other Cabinet members who belonged to the President's own party.

The Cabinet was known to have been handpicked by Giscard without the advice of its nominal head. Aside from Chirac, it included only two Gaullists, neither of them distinguished.

The smart money said Chirac would be dumped as soon as the large Gaullist bloc in the National Assembly dissolved into battling factions and became powerless to impede Giscard's policies. The Gaullists showed imminent signs of doing precisely that.

With a degree of self-confidence that one commentator here has described as frightening, the 43-year-old Prime Minister proceeded to rewrite the script, however.

### *No Warning*

Allowing no warning to his many enemies among the Gaullists, he seized control of the party organization in a lightning coup as its secretary-general in November. The old-line Gaullists were routed. All the main party jobs—and most of the minor ones—were distributed to his allies. Among them were several senior figures who hurriedly moved into his camp.

Under the Fifth Republic, the inflexible custom had been that the top government and party posts should not be held by the same man. Chirac ignored this, telling the demoralized rank-and-file that he alone could save Gaullism from self-destruction. He promised to relinquish direct party control once he had put it back on its feet.

Seven months later, before a cheering and youthful party congress in Nice—the biggest in the Gaullists' history—he announced that, his task completed, he was stepping down as secretary-general. But no one was left in doubt that his successor, André Bord, a second-rank figure, would be following his orders.

### *His Own Image*

What Chirac accomplished was nothing less than the resurrection of the party. But the resurrection is very much in his own image, owing little to the past.

The Gaullists' comeback was illustrated in a nationally spotlighted parliamentary by-election in Le Havre, where the party's candidate handily defeated a Communist rival. It was the first clear-cut Gaullist victory since the presidential campaign. Giscard's Republican Independents, who are still handicapped heavily by their image as a party of conservative big business, got nowhere in the contest.

Lip service continues to the old Gaullist shibboleths—nationalism, strong centralized government, cultural chauvinism. But the real emphasis, as with Chirac himself, is now on practical politics rather than ideology.

The old party leaders—Chaban-Delmas, Michel Debré, Maurice Couve de Murville and others—have either moved aside or been pushed. Chirac possesses none of the wartime and early post-war memories that tied his elders in unique psychological fashion to Charles de Gaulle.

### *Stuff of History*

While De Gaulle was president, Chirac served only in junior posts and hardly knew the general. To Chirac and the career-minded young men surrounding him, the events of the 1940s are the stuff of history books.

The "new Gaullism," by its very pragmatism and flexibility, represents a potential challenge to the Giscardists that old-style Gaullism could not maintain—as Chaban-Delmas's defeat showed. After winning power, Giscard and Poniatowski embarked on a strategy to convert the Republican Independents into a mass party, superseding the Gaullist. But Chirac's success may have forestalled that. Little has been heard recently of their plan.

Chirac is one of those politicians who rise not by endearing themselves but by making themselves indispensable. He now appears indispensable to the Giscard government.

Rivalry between the President and his Prime Minister has been a recurring feature of Fifth Republic politics: De Gaulle and Pompidou, and later, when Georg. Pompidou was president, between him and Chaban-Delmas.

Although the Prime Minister is a presidential appointee and therefore a presidential creature, the nature of their positions seems to create suspicion and friction between them. In this case, the danger is potentially greater still since, for the first time under the present constitution, they belong to different parties.

But Chirac, unlike some of his predecessors, has been meticulous in his expressions of loyalty to his superior. At a working level, they mesh well, since Giscard is the idea man while the Prime Minister has been content to be an executor.

Nevertheless, Chirac's undisputed personal control over the biggest non-leftist force means their relationship is less that of master and servant and more that of political equals.

### *Conflict Seen*

As one observer put it, "The basis of eventual conflict is there and both of them know it. Giscard is young, energetic and efficient. Chirac is even younger and would like to show that he is even more energetic and efficient."

Good-looking, crisp and somewhat lacking in warmth, Chirac is quite reminiscent of Giscard a few years ago. His fundamental strength lies in his representativeness.

He is the image that many young middle-class Frenchmen have of themselves—hard-working, determined, capable of understanding a changing world and without time for humor. Young men like these have been the raw material with which he has restructured the Gaullist party in an astonishingly short time.

# Letters

## Hands Off

Lawrence Meyer's story about the inability of the United States to cut down its crime rate (IHT, Aug. 8) disturbed me very much.

If the federal government was really interested in cutting down the crime rate and protecting its citizens, the first thing they could do would be to pass a law making it a felony for anyone to carry a gun, knife or any other dangerous weapon.

Crimes of theft, robbery, etc., could be cut drastically if they applied the laws that Saudi Arabia has. There, they have no long drawn out trials for those crimes, they just cut the man's right hand off. It may sound barbaric to some people, but it is so effective that a money changer can sit on the street and change money all day long with no fear of being robbed. You can leave your possessions in your car without any fear of them being stolen.

E.D. COGAN.

London.

## Hiss Hailed

How contradictory are the ways of man!

President Ford, a "decent human being," exercised indecent haste in granting a full pardon to his predecessor President Nixon—a man so discredited in office that he was on the brink of impeachment.

Yet now the "pumpkin papers" have been made public and place beyond a shadow of a doubt that Alger Hiss could not possibly have been guilty of the crimes for which he spent years in prison. Alger Hiss is the man whose destruction Richard Nixon cited repeatedly as one of his greatest achievements. Yet there has not been a single comment from the man in the White House—let alone a full pardon.

In the light of most recent evidence in this celebrated case, and there is very likely more to come, a truly decent president would certainly assume a position to restore to Alger Hiss (an outstandingly brilliant American whose usefulness to his country was eliminated by the tricky machinations of Richard Nixon) the dignity, honor, respect and apology which the country owes this man.

PAUL BERNARD.

Pietrasanta, Italy.

## Leninism

I was seriously disturbed by C.L. Sulzberger's assessment of the Italian political situation ("Leninism—Italian Style", IHT, Jan. 25). Not only that he completely misread the goals of the Italian Communist party, which are in no way different from the goals of other Communist parties, whatever that public relations genius Enrico Berlinguer may have told him, but above all his naive conclusion that "it will be fascinating to see whether his interpretation of Lenin proves workable" should Berlinguer succeed in forcing through his historical compromise, make me shudder.

There will be nothing fascinating about this, once the chips are down. Because Mr. Sulzberger is naive to believe that things would work out differently in Italy than they did in Russia once the Communist party is in control.

Mr. Sulzberger has not read his Lenin thoroughly enough if he interprets that paragraph about democracy in exactly the way the Italian Communists want him to interpret it. "Integrally achieved democracy" has, of course, nothing to do with pluralism and modernity, as every Marxist-Leninist will readily admit. All that it means is that a "Dictatorship of the Proletariat" must work through the Communist party, which is, admittedly, an area —as a matter of fact the only one—where some kind of democracy in Russia and any other Communist system is possible.

I cannot help but come to the conclusion that Mr. Sulzberger let himself be carried away by the charm of Mr. Berlinguer, maybe also by his aristocratic background, which must have led him to believe that he is not really a Communist. May I assure Mr. Sulzberger that he is, because if Mr. Berlinguer had really meant what he said to him he would be what Communists for the last 60 years have not only ridiculed but on occasions systematically destroyed: a Social Democrat.

But should I be mistaken and Mr. Berlinguer is really what Mr. Sulzberger obviously believes he is, one can take it for sure that he will be one of the first to be removed from the party leadership once he has fulfilled his role as, to quote another of Lenin's popular phrases, one of those "useful idiots" under which numerous category of political dreamers I sincerely hope Mr. Sulzberger will not be rated one day himself should he continue to play down the immense threat to European democracy posed by Mr. Berlinguer's much publicized "historic compromise".

HANS JANITSCHEK.

Florence.

## One-Sided Issues

I am glad that by John Dornberg's reporting from Munich (IHT, Aug. 11) you give recognition to the attack on free journalism by party functionaries under the pretext of political balance. I can see the day when we will not be able to talk about Hitler's concentration camps without also showing the nice sides of them. We have already started by giving program time to the lovely aspects of the current regime in Chile. Soon West German TV viewers will forget what Ed Murrow once said: There are issues that only have one side.

DAGOBERT LINDLAU.

Cologne.

## Mideast Questions

In view of the report (IHT, July 30) that President Sadat seeks peace with Israel it would be useful to know why the Egyptians, as with other Arab countries, voted earlier at a conference at Jidda for the establishment of a Palestine Liberation Organization state in Israel, something that, of course, would mean the end of that country.

It clearly is high time, is it not, that we hear the truth from the Arab world on just what their stand is with regard to the PLO and Israel, and further their stand on the future of Israel? It would also be useful to know, incidentally, what right Yassir Arafat and his colleagues have to speak on behalf of Palestine Arabs. (And apart from anything else, and where the direct interests of the non-Communist world are concerned, it would be useful to point out the ties that the PLO developed with the Soviet Union, thus making them a further Arab pawn in the hands of the Soviet machine.)

Surely, before Israel can be expected to make large-scale withdrawals from the security lines it captured during the 1967 war (and the closing of the Gulf of Aqaba, the massing of seven Egyptian divisions on Israel's Sinai border plus the most blood-curdling threats against Israel by Egypt and Syria were acts of war) it is entitled by every international precedent to be firmly assured of its adversaries' intentions and moreover assured of its adversaries' inability or lack of desire to make or threaten war again. Egyptian support of the PLO's making nonsense of the many claims going the rounds that President Sadat seeks peace with the Israelis.

R. SIMON.

London.

# U.S. Probing Politics of Assassination

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Behind the daily, unceasing ration of horror stories about the CIA there is the many-sided politics of assassination. The upshot is confusion about what happened, innuendo damaging to persons both living and dead, and delay in the reform of the agency.

The wrongs already done can probably not be righted. But at least it seems useful to describe the process that keeps the issue dragging on and on and on.

The starting point is the undoubted fact that officials of the CIA worked in deliberate fashion over long periods of time to promote the assassination of some foreign leaders. William Colby, the director of the CIA, has handled this embarrassing matter in the curious, semi-candid fashion that has marked his whole approach to wrongdoing by the agency.

### *Honor*

He made known the assassination projects—first to President Ford, then to the Rockefeller commission looking into domestic activities by the CIA. Once the information became public, he and other CIA officials tried to save the honor of the agency by laying the blame for what had been done on other, higher officials.

Leading Republican figures joined the game. President Ford himself leaked the fact of the assassination plots to The New York Times, and then focused more attention on the issue by formally assigning it to the Rockefeller commission.

Vice-President Rockefeller gratuitously suggested on national television that President John Kennedy and Attorney General Robert Kennedy knew about CIA efforts to get Fidel Castro. Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania, a leading Republican member of the Senate committee investigating the CIA, then suggested, also on national television, that the assassination of President Kennedy might have been an act of revenge for the conspiracies against Castro's life.

Democrats have made riposte to that thrust in two ways. First they are implying strongly that in many assassination efforts the CIA was acting on its own and not in response to direction from above. In that vein, much to the displeasure of some members, Sen. Frank Church, the chairman of the Senate committee, declared that the CIA had behaved like a "rogue elephant."

Secondly, the committee is including, under the rubric of a general investigation into assassinations, a look at several plots undertaken in 1970 against Salvador Allende, then President-elect of Chile. Mr. Allende, a Marxist, was himself killed in a military coup in 1973. The 1970 plots against him resulted in the accidental killing of Gen. Rene Schneider, then chief of staff of the Chilean Army.

Leaks from the committee purport to show that the 1970 plots had CIA support. The leaks further suggest that President Nixon, in a burst of frustration, personally ordered CIA participation in those plots.

The implication of some of the leaks is that the secretary of state, former Attorney General John Mitchell, and former CIA director Richard Helms were privy to the president's order. It is flatly implied that Mr. Helms, who is now ambassador to Iran, committed perjury in denying knowledge of the attempts to undo Mr. Allende to a Senate committee. It is hinted that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger also committed perjury.

### *Deeper Probe*

Much of the reporting, especially by those humble seekers after truth in the networks, suggests that the full story can finally be known if only the probe goes deeper—if President Nixon talks, or Mr. Kissinger, or Mr. Mitchell. Hence there is a well-established rationale for continued investigating and continued leaking.

My own impression, and that of some acute members of the Senate committee, is that the investigation can only yield a murky picture. The CIA apparently undertook some horrors on its own bat, and some orders. For the rest there was an unclear line of command, an ambiguous accountability.

Which only underlines the need to reorganize the intelligence community and to make changes at the top in order to prevent further abuses. It is sad that the Senate committee has allowed itself to be drawn from its original mandate by the diversion of assassination politics. It is time that President Ford, who bears no small responsibilities for having created the diversion, stepped in to give shape and direction to the inquiry.

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# 77 Refugees Join Exodus From Saigon

## Arrive in Bangkok With More to Come

BANGKOK, Aug. 14 (AP).—A second evacuation flight from Saigon arrived today with 77 persons on board, continuing the exodus of thousands of foreigners from South Vietnam.

The first flight on Tuesday carried 73 persons including three Americans and people of 10 other nationalities.

Sources said the aircraft arriving today carried 68 French citizens, six Filipinos, an Indonesian, an Indian and a Thai. Nineteen were children.

About 8,000 French and several thousand other foreigners stayed in South Vietnam after the Viet Cong took Saigon on April 30. Evacuees say it has become impossible to carry on business under restrictions imposed by the Communist regime.

**U.S. Crimes Charged**

Meanwhile, North Vietnam today asserted that Americans themselves are exposing "the Ford administration's crimes against South Vietnamese evacuees."

The Hanoi broadcast referred to an incident in which 13 South Vietnamese refugees were drugged and taken from Thailand to Guam in May. The U.S. Air Force confirmed the action, saying the refugees became hysterical upon learning they were in Thailand. Rep. Joshua Eilberg, D-Pa., chairman of the House Immigration Subcommittee, said he talked with the refugees and called the incident "a horrible thing for our country."

Hanoi today referred to Mr. Eilberg's statement and said the 13 Vietnamese "were threatened with prison and death, then beaten and given several injections.... This is another proof of the barbarity of the biggest exodus for freedom.' . . . Never can the U.S. President wash his hands of this monstrous crime."

In Bangkok, Premier Kukrit Pramoj told parliament today the remaining U.S. forces in Thailand will be withdrawn by next March.

**Policy Not Changed**

"My government has not changed its policy regarding the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Thailand, even though the situation in this region is far different from the time my government gave the foreign policy statement to this parliament," Premier Kukrit said.

The Premier announced the policy before the fall into Communist hands of Cambodia, South Vietnam and Laos.

Some 19,500 U.S. servicemen and 200 aircraft are stationed at the four Thai-U.S. air bases. The United States has agreed to the March withdrawal but some left-wing Thai student groups and political parties have demanded a quicker pullout.

**Hanoi Mission in Peking**

HONG KONG, Aug. 14 (NYT).—A visiting North Vietnamese economic delegation held talks with Chinese officials in Peking today in an atmosphere that appeared diplomatically correct but lacked the warmth and fanfare that marked relations between the two countries during the Indochina war.

No details of the talks, which presumably focused on Chinese aid for postwar reconstruction in Vietnam, were made public. The meetings were the first since the Communist victory in Saigon.

The North Vietnamese delegation was led by Le Thanh Nghi, a Politburo member and deputy premier in charge of economic development. His Chinese counterpart, Le Hsien-nien, also a Politburo member and deputy premier for economics, represented Peking.



Associated Press.

**OOH THAT'S NICE—Patty Cake, a 3-year-old gorilla and a star attraction at New York's Central Park Zoo, reacts gleefully to a hosing down by her keeper who was trying to help her beat the city's heat.**

# Tense India Mood Being Felt By Westerners in New Delhi

NEW DELHI, Aug. 14 (NYT).—An American resident here answered his telephone on a recent morning and heard a tense Indian voice: "You and I had lunch together last month at a French restaurant in New York, with our mutual friend from Columbia, remember—but don't say my name now, because your telephone is no doubt tapped. I'd like to see you again."

When they got together, on a crowded New Delhi street corner, it turned out that all the Indian man wanted was to retrieve the calling card that he had given the American on their previous meeting in New York.

In the new mood of India, the American had become controversial, and it seemed wise, the Indian explained with embarrassment, to remove any proof of their association.

The incident reflects the fact that, although India's seven-week-old state of emergency is essentially an internal affair, its effects are being felt as well by Westerners who had grown accustomed to easy association with Indians here.

A British woman has found that an Indian man whom she has been seeing socially suddenly has no time for her because, she thinks, he has been warned that her company might be bad for him. An Indian editor at a U.S. Embassy reception surveyed the other guests and sadly declared:

"I'm the only one of my colleagues who would accept the invitation to be here."

**Mrs. Gandhi's Reaction**

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who, as the person completely in control of India today, is setting the tone of the new order, is said to have been deeply stung by the wave of criticism that her government's authoritarian new posture has attracted, especially in the United States and Britain.

In reaction to it, she has several times lashed back at her foreign critics, in remarks like the following one, published the other day, to a question about anger in Western capitals:

"Let them be angry. But why are they not angry about China? Does China have democracy? They are not angry about all the other regimes in other parts of the world whom they are supporting morally and materially."

The disclosure this week that President Ford has decided to postpone indefinitely a visit to India that was to have taken place this winter also contributes to what a knowledgeable Indian called "the sad feeling that the emergency might get in the way of better relations between Delhi and Washington."

**Scheduled Trip**

As an effort at improving the often-strained relationship, Foreign Minister Y.B. Chavan is going to the United States later this month, a trip that he had scheduled for last spring and then canceled because of the U.S. decision to lift the embargo on arms supplies to Pakistan.

Mr. Chavan will attend the first meeting there of the Indian-American Joint Commission, which was set up last year to improve relations between the two countries.

And on the U.S. side, Ambassador William Saxbe, adopting a business-as-usual manner, paid his first formal calls last week on three Cabinet ministers.

Mr. Saxbe, the former attorney general who came to India last March, is thought to have talked to the three Cabinet ministers not about the emergency, but about general bilateral matters related to the departments they head: industry, agriculture and commerce.

Largely because of a spiraling oil-import bill, India has developed a huge balance-of-payments deficit, which it is eager to reverse by increasing exports to the United States.

**Mrs. Gandhi Explains**

NEW DELHI, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—Mrs. Gandhi said here today that her action in imposing India's state of emergency was not the beginning of a crisis, but an effort to end one.

The political crisis had been brewing since the ruling Congress party split in 1969, but it had become more visible and had assumed a tangible form in the last two years, she said.

"Suddenly we had a visitation of this country going toward anarchy," she told delegates from 28 countries attending the general assembly of the International Federation of Catholic Universities.

Mrs. Gandhi then quoted the former U.S. ambassador to India John Galbraith, who had once described India as a functioning anarchy. It had become an "unfunctioning" anarchy of late, she said.

**BBC Closure Asked**

NEW DELHI, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—A group of 41 members of the Congress party in Parliament has asked the government to permanently close the British Broadcasting Corp. office in India.

A statement released today by the office of Madan Lal, one of the signers, said that the BBC had pursued an "anti-Indian feeling" in the 27 years since independence. The BBC had never missed an opportunity to malign India or to willfully misrepresent whatever happened here, it said.

In London, a spokesman for the BBC said that it does not broadcast propaganda against India and has never done so.

# Coconut Industry Pondering Possibilities to Revive Sales

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, Aug. 14 (NYT).—The coconut has fallen upon hard times.

So for the last week, delegates from the Asian and Pacific Coconut Community, which accounts for more than 90 per cent of the world's production of coconuts, have been talking about how to turn the coconut and the industry inside out.

Under discussion are the possibilities of everything from coconut margarine to coconut hairbrushes.

"Coconuts are the raw material of any numb industrial and food a lications, or at least they could be," Godofredo Reyes, director of the community, said during a midmorning coconut-milk break in the proceedings last week.

"The big problem," he said, "is that there has not been a stability of supplies—production is stagnating—so no one wants to rely on coconut if they can help it. Since last year, the price of coconut oil alone has dropped from $1,000 a ton to $300. Where will it stop?"

What the delegates would like to do is persuade everyone to use coconuts and persuade everyone in this part of the world who owns land to plant coconut palms.

**Main Problems**

The industry, officials explained, is facing two key problems:

• The major markets in the undeveloped world are incapable of buying as much as they have in past years because of the regional recessions.

• And with disease and other natural disasters ravaging the coconut crop, major industrial users are seeking more reliable alternatives in terms of a steady flow of supplies, particularly the coconut's perennial nemesis, the soybean, whose oil proving a reliable and workable substitute.

The coconut producers believe that, as sugar prices continue to rise, coconut sugar may become an important substitute, just as coconut oil could become a substitute for animal oils and fats in soaps and margarine.

**Very Versatile**

There is a use for every conceivable part of the coconut and every conceivable derivative. It has so many uses that coconut boosters believe it outdistances even the peanut in versatility.

Highest among the priorities, after improving the market, is combatting at lea three diseases that have afflict coconut palms in different parts of the world. The more serious problems have been in the Philippines, where the disease cadang-cadang is ravaging the coconuts, and in India, where root wilt is the main problem.

## Yugoslav Rail Crash

BELGRADE, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—A man died and seven other persons were injured when five cars of a train overturned at Nova Bukovica, 240 miles northwest of here, this week, official sources said yesterday. The accident is being investigated.

**MOVIES**

# Hong Kong's Dilemma Without a Bruce Lee

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

HONG KONG (IHT).—After kung fu what? Asian movie-makers are presently pondering this question.

The death of Bruce Lee, a performer whose mercurial magic and dazzling precision made him an international star, dealt the genre a staggering blow.

Since his death two years ago producers have been searching frantically for another Bruce Lee. A screen biography based on his widow's memoirs, a best seller in the United States, is being prepared. A young athlete from Manila, Ramon Zamora, is being trained for the role. Lee died in Hong Kong during the shooting of "The Game of Death," which is still being edited. It will be seen early next year.

Aware of the declining interest in Lee-less kung fu, Raymond Chow's Golden Harvest Company—which produced the five Bruce Lee features—is turning to new pastures. The latest venture, "The Man in Hong Kong," a current hit here and already on view in Chicago, blends karate and hang-gliding, the human kite sport, in a brisk-paced thriller. Sections of it were shot in Sydney. Whan-yu, favorite leading man of the Southeast Asia screens, provides the Chinese counterpart of the invincible, daredevil Hollywood detective hunting down heroin smugglers.

The Golden Harvest Company makes nine films in Chinese and four in English each year. The Chinese products, light comedies and dramas, are for Eastern distribution only, but those in English aim at worldwide release. The company will co-produce "Black Cobra," which Jess Franco will direct in Hong Kong and Rome. Jack Palance will star. Among other projects are an adaptation of H.G. Wells's last science fiction novel, "Food for the Gods" (in which cattle and pigs submitted to hormone injections swell to the size of prehistoric monsters); a sequel to "Man in Hong Kong"; an untitled thriller to be shot in Macao with Sally Kellerman and Stephen Boyd; and a documentary on the history of Indochina since the end of World War II.

**'The Pacific Connection'**

A film destined for certain success in the West is "The Pacific Connection," which comes from the Philippines. Its producer-author-director is Luis Nepomuceno, whose father, Don Jose Nepomuceno, founded the first Filipino production firm in 1917 and was long a leading director of the native film industry. He was also an inventive technician. When the cinema was in its infancy, mirrors were used as reflectors. It was the notion of the elder Nepomuceno to soften their glare by covering them with tinfoil, a measure later adopted by Hollywood.

Despite the title, "Pacific Connection" has nothing to do with illegal drug traffic. It is an expansive blood-and-thunder yarn set in the 1860s when the Philippines were under Spanish domination. With some ghoulish Grand Guignol touches, it relates the adventures of a peasant youth who vows to avenge the murder of his parents at the hands of the odious governor. After many narrow escapes and an arduous training of his mind and body with a wandering wise man as his tutor, he overcomes his enemies and becomes ruler of the land.

Though basically the familiar revenge melodrama, it is picturesque and amusing, with an accent of what-will-happen-next and splendid photography. As a novelty, it features arnis (Philippine rattan stick fighting). Roland Dantes, as the Tarzan-like hero, demonstrates the fine points. Nancy Kwan is the ornamental heroine.

Several American actors rather surprisingly reappear during the film. Gilbert Roland, Norma Talmadge's partner on the silent screen, is the martyred father. Guy Madison, of postwar Hollywood comedies, is the white-bearded prophet. Dean Stockwell, once a child actor and afterwards the Eugene O'Neill character in the film version of "Long Day's Journey into Night," re-emerges as a heavy



**Nancy Kwan, Guy Madison, Roland Dantes in "The Pacific Connection."**

**WAVERLEY ROOT**

# The Animal That Routed Sir Francis Drake

IN 1585 Sir Francis Drake, whose purpose it was to harass Spaniards wherever he could find them, was lying in ambush with a detachment of harassers on the island then called Santo Domingo and now, in the official parlance of the United States, Hispaniola. The sound of hoofbeats resounded from the strand, emanating, Sir Francis judged, from a body of cavalry too large to be affronted. He ordered quick retreat to the boats before the enemy could cut him off from them and must have felt a little foolish when his men emerged on the beach to discover that they had been routed by a company of noisily scampering land crabs.

Land crabs exist in most of the warm waters of the world, especially on the west coast of Africa and in the Caribbean, which is the area where they are most prized for food. Elsewhere, cooks seem to hold that the place of the crab is in the sea or in the pot, and if it is abnormal enough to leave the first, it must be a *lusus naturae* which had better not be popped into the second; so far as we know, land crabs have filed no dissenting opinion to this theory. The low esteem in which they are held in some circles (and it is true that their flesh is less firm than that of sea crabs and, being slightly rubbery, demands diligent chewing) accounts for the refusal of Floridians to eat them, though they are plentiful in Florida; yet as close to the mainland as Puerto Rico they are considered a great delicacy.

It helps, no doubt, that in Puerto Rico they are treated with particular care. Shut up in wire pens when caught, they are purged and fattened for three days before being delivered to the kitchen. Their first day's diet consists of coconut meat, the second's is corn and water and the third's is dry corn alone. On the fourth day they are ready for the table.

**Cooking It**

Puerto Rico is partial to stuffed land crab, for which the crustacean is first boiled. The meat is then removed from the shell, cut into small pieces, and sautéed with one or another of a number of possible combinations of seasoners before being packed back into the shell for serving. Puerto Rico calls land crabs *jueyes*, but in Martinique, where land-crab omelet is a specialty, the word for the animal is *courlouron*.

Land crabs belong to the family Gecarcinidae, made up of the Greek words *ge*, land, and *karkinos*, crab—so for once the popular name is a literal translation of the scientific one. Despite its label, the land crab is at heart a sea crab; the place of all crabs is in the sea. True land crabs have alienated themselves from their original medium to the extent of developing enlarged body cavities which can breathe air like lungs, though as a rule crabs breathe by means of gills; nevertheless they return to the sea when it is time to lay and fertilize their eggs. Having done so, the adults return to land, while the eggs they have left behind them hatch into larvae and pass through all the first stages of the animal's development in the water, which they leave for dry land only after they have become full-fledged crabs.

The coconut crab does not belong to the Gecarcinidae, but it is a true terrestrial crustacean all the same. It gets its name from what it eats. It is also known as the robber crab because, from the human point of view, it steals nourishment from men, the tree crab and the palm crab because it climbs trees, and the purse crab from its shape. Zoologists call it *Birgus latro*.

Widespread in tropical Asia, Malaysia, Australasia, and the islands of the Pacific, it is a relative of the hermit crab. Thus it ought to be dragging itself about in a borrowed shell; it is, in fact, the only member of its group which does not do so. It would be hard for *Birgus latro* to find a discarded shell of its size, for it is the largest of its kind; the length of its body, not counting the claws, sometimes reaches 18 inches.

**Pursuing Food**

Carrying around a possibly ill-fitting shell would also be cumbersome in the pursuit of its favorite food, the coconut: the crab spends the day in burrows in the ground, coming out at night to climb coconut palms. It cuts young coconuts from the trees with its powerful pincers, also strong enough to open the hard nuts. It would also be inconvenient if the coconut crab, like the hermit crab, had a tender naked abdomen which would rake against the rough trunks of the palms as it climbed, so it has grown protective scaly plates over the upper part of it. The pincers and the legs, proportionally fatter and stronger than those of most crabs, and oriented farther forward, facilitate tree climbing.

One would expect a crab that lives on coconuts to be pleasantly flavorful, but robber crab seems to be an acquired taste. Natives of coconut-palm coasts think highly of this animal's flesh, but Westerners previously unaccustomed to it usually find it oily.

(c) 1975, Waverley Root.

## California Forest Fire Grows to 6,300 Acres

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 14 (AP).—Pushed by erratic winds, the arson-caused brush and timber fire in the Angeles National Forest has spread to 6,300 acres.

Officials said early today that they did not know when the 1,350 fire fighters might contain the 6-day-old blaze in Pacoima Canyon, about 30 miles north of Los Angeles.

**SHARPS AND FLATS**

ZURICH—A jazz festival is to be held here Aug. 22 to 24. It will feature among others: The Steve Lacy quintet at the Mensa-Uni on Aug. 22 at 8:30 p.m.; The Gerard Badini quartet with Sam Woodyard and the American All-Stars (Michael Silva, Joe Newman, Jimmy Woode and tap dancer Jimmy Slyde) at the Schauspielhaus the following night, also at 8:30; and French jazz singer Marie-France Anglade with Jerome Van Jones and Vince Benedetti at the Fraumunster on Aug. 24 at 11:30 p.m. During the three days of the festival, Dexter Gordon, Kenny Drew, Niels Henning, Orsted Pedersen and Alex Riel will be appearing at the Nova Park Hotel.

* * *

ANTWERP—The Chet Baker quintet is appearing at the Middelheim festival on Aug. 15, followed the next night by the Jimmy Gourley quartet, Leo Wright and Sarah Vaughan.

* * *

PARIS—Trumpeiman Ted Curson is at the Trois Mailletz Aug. 13, followed the next night by trombonist Gene (Mighty Flea) Conners. Curson comes back to the club on Aug. 19.

* * *

MONTE CARLO—Cleo Laine is featured at the Sporting Club on Aug. 15.

* * *

LONDON—The Mills Brothers and Marty Allen are at the Queen Mary Suite in the Cunard International Hotel through Aug. 16. Gene Barry and Morey Amsterdam come in on Aug. 18. The Cecil Taylor trio and Joan Armatrading are at Ronnie Scott's.

* * *

ORANGE, France—There will be a big rock festival at the Théâtre Antique, Aug. 15-17.

* * *

HELSINKI—The "new" Delta Rhythm Boys are at the Hotel Kalastajatorppa for the next two weeks. The group (Lee Gaines, Hugh Bryant, Ray Beatty and Walter Trammel) is at the starting of a Scandinavian tour. Trammel is a protegé of Carl Jones, a former Delta Rhythm Boy who now has a studio and publishing company in Los Angeles.

* * *

This week's top singles are, in the United States, "Someone Saved My Life Tonight" by Elton John; and in Britain, "I Can't Give You Anything But Love" by the Stylistics.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 82⅝ | 46½ | AbbLab 1.44 | 17 | 12 | 70 | 69¾ | 69¾ | −⅛ |
| 47⅛ | 35¼ | AbbtLab wi | | 1 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | |
| 47¼ | 33¾ | ACF In 2.40 | 8 | 10 | 39¼ | 37½ | 38¾ | −¼ |
| 10⅞ | 7 | AcmeClv .50 | 5 | 14 | 8⅝ | 8 | 8⅛ | −⅜ |
| 4¼ | 1⅝ | AdmDg .04e | 7 | 44 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 11 | 7¾ | AdmEx .77e | | 22 | 10 | 9¾ | 9¾ | −⅛ |
| 6½ | 2⅛ | Adms Millis | | 3 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | −⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 3¼ | Addressog | 61 | 92 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | −⅛ |
| 10 | 7¼ | Advinv .23e | | 29 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| 29⅞ | 20 | AetnaLf 1.08 | 10 | 497 | 22¾ | 22⅜ | 22½ | −⅝ |
| 43½ | 31 | AetnaLf pf 2 | | 6 | 37½ | 37 | 37½ | |
| 12 | 6⅞ | Ahmans .20 | 6 | 21 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | −¼ |
| 4⅞ | 1¾ | Aileen Inc | 9 | 24 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 79¾ | 44¾ | AirPrd .20b | 16 | 195 | 69¼ | 69 | 69⅛ | −⅜ |
| 13⅞ | 4⅞ | AirbnFrt .50 | 9 | 35 | 11⅛ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | −¼ |
| 25⅞ | 10⅞ | Aircoinc 1 | 6 | 57 | 19¼ | 19⅛ | 19¼ | +⅛ |
| 3⅜ | 1 | AJ Industris | 6 | 29 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 17¼ | 10½ | Akzona 1.20 | 15 | 14 | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | −⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 7⅞ | Ala Gas 1.28 | 8 | 2 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | +⅛ |
| 84½ | 69½ | AlaP pf8.28 | | z120 | 81 | 80 | 80 | −2 |
| 17⅞ | 9 | Alaska Intrs | 9 | 57 | 13⅛ | 12⅞ | 13⅛ | +⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 4⅜ | AlbertoC .26 | 15 | 8 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | −⅛ |
| 20⅞ | 12½ | Alberton .60 | 10 | 69 | 20 | 19½ | 19¾ | +¼ |
| 26⅝ | 18⅞ | AlcanAlu .60 | 6 | 22 | 22⅞ | 22⅝ | 22⅞ | |
| 13½ | 7½ | AlcoStd .55 | 4 | 21 | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11⅞ | |
| 29 | 15¾ | AlconLb .2- | 22 | 49 | 22⅛ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | −⅛ |
| 6⅞ | 2⅞ | Alexdrs .16e | 7 | 18 | 5¼ | 5 | 5 | −⅛ |
| 6⅞ | 3 | AlisnMf .48e | 17 | 16 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | −⅛ |
| 11⅞ | 6⅞ | AllegCp .45e | 8 | 26 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | −⅛ |
| 26⅞ | 20⅞ | AllgLud 1.80 | 4 | 6 | 23⅞ | 23⅜ | 23⅞ | −⅛ |
| 36⅞ | 21⅞ | AllgLud pf 3 | | 10 | 34 | 33¾ | 33¾ | −½ |
| 18¾ | 12⅞ | AllgPw 1.52 | 9 | 426 | 16⅞ | 16 | 16 | −⅝ |
| 11⅞ | 4⅛ | AllenGrp .40 | 10 | 5 | 9 | 8¾ | 8⅞ | |
| 42 | 31 | AlldCh 1.80 | 8 | 48 | 37⅛ | 35⅞ | 37⅛ | +¼ |
| 15⅝ | 8¾ | AlldMnt .60 | 6 | 15 | 11 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | −⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 12½ | AlldProd 1 | 6 | 20 | 12⅛ | 12 | 12 | −¼ |
| 40¼ | 15⅞ | AlldStr 1.60 | 8 | 215 | 35½ | 35⅛ | 35¼ | −¼ |
| 4 | 2⅛ | Alld Supmkt | | 120 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | −⅛ |
| 12⅞ | 6⅝ | AllisChal .26 | 6 | 33 | 10⅜ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | −⅛ |
| 8 | 6⅞ | AllrtAut .56 | 7 | 1 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | +⅛ |
| 50¼ | 27⅛ | Alcoa 1.34 | 12 | 212 | 45⅞ | 45¼ | 45¼ | −⅜ |
| 45⅞ | 25¾ | AmalgSug 3 | 2 | 14 | 35¼ | 35⅛ | 35⅜ | −¼ |
| 56¼ | 28¾ | Amax 1.75 | 9 | 109 | 52⅛ | 51⅞ | 51⅞ | −⅜ |
| 125⅞ | 77 | Amax pf5.25 | | 11 | 125½ | 124½ | 124½ | −1½ |
| 16 | 6 | AMBAC .60 | 6 | 23 | 12 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | −¼ |
| 5⅞ | 3 | Amcord .24 | 6 | 32 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | −⅛ |
| 18⅞ | 12¾ | Amerce 1.20 | 5 | 5 | 16¾ | 16½ | 16½ | −¼ |
| 23¾ | 18½ | A Hess .30b | 4 | 150 | 18⅞ | 17¾ | 18 | |
| 57⅞ | 42 | A Hes pf3.50 | | 15 | 47⅞ | 47 | 47⅞ | −¼ |
| 22 | 7⅞ | AAirFlt .44 | 11 | 68 | 17⅜ | 16⅞ | 17 | +⅜ |
| 10⅝ | 5⅛ | Am Airlin | | 60 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | |
| 13¾ | 3¾ | A Baker .40 | 25 | 29 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | −¼ |
| 43⅞ | 20½ | A Brnds 2.68 | 7 | 24 | 37⅛ | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | −¼ |
| 27⅞ | 13½ | AmBdcst .80 | 8 | 61 | 19½ | 19¼ | 19¼ | −¼ |
| 12⅞ | 7 | AmBldM .35 | 8 | 12 | 11 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | −⅛ |
| 34¼ | 28 | A Can 2.20a | 6 | 54 | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | +⅛ |
| 23¼ | 19¾ | A Can pf1.75 | | 10 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | |
| 3⅞ | 1½ | AmCen Mtg | | 38 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1⅞ | +⅛ |
| 18⅞ | 18¾ | A Chain 1.20 | 6 | 4 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | |
| 33⅞ | 20⅜ | A Cyan 1.50 | 7 | 197 | 22⅞ | 22¼ | 22½ | −⅜ |
| 13 | 7⅞ | AmDist .12e | 64 | 8 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | −⅛ |
| 29⅞ | 16½ | A DisTel .32 | 11 | 29 | 22⅞ | 22½ | 22⅞ | +⅜ |
| 13 | 11 | ADul pf.84a | | 11 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | −⅛ |
| 21 | 14¾ | AmElPw 2 | 9 | 255 | 19 | 18¾ | 18¾ | −⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 3⅞ | AFamily .24 | 6 | 153 | 6¼ | 7⅛ | 8⅛ | +⅜ |
| 5 | 3⅛ | AmFin .20 | 16 | 7 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | +⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 20⅞ | AGIBd 1.96e | | 22 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | +⅛ |
| 17¼ | 14⅞ | AGenCv 1.30 | | 7 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | −¼ |
| 13⅞ | 9 | A Gnins .60 | 6 | 40 | 11¼ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | +⅛ |
| 22½ | 17⅞ | A Gin pf1.20 | | 21 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20⅛ | |
| 16½ | 8⅝ | AmHoist .70 | 5 | 24 | 12¼ | 12 | 12¼ | −⅛ |
| 42⅛ | 27¼ | A Home .92 | 22 | 473 | 32⅞ | 32 | 32¼ | −⅝ |
| 38⅛ | 25½ | AmHosp .30 | 22 | 262 | 28⅞ | 28¼ | 28¼ | −½ |
| 7⅛ | 3½ | A Medicl .12 | 7 | 70 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5¼ | −⅛ |
| 7⅛ | 1¾ | A Medicorp | 5 | 65 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | −¼ |
| 7⅛ | 3⅝ | Am Motors | | 210 | 6 | 5¾ | 5⅞ | |
| 35¼ | 30⅞ | ANatG 2.54b | 6 | 57 | 31⅝ | 31 | 31⅝ | +¼ |
| 9⅝ | 3⅛ | Am Seafing | 8 | 12 | 9 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | −⅛ |
| 15¾ | 5⅝ | AmShip .48b | 544 | 5 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | −⅛ |
| 16½ | 8⅛ | AmStand .30 | 6 | 48 | 15⅛ | 15 | 15 | |
| 55 | 41⅝ | A Std pf475 | | 7 | 53½ | 53 | 53 | −¾ |
| 9⅝ | 6 | AmSteril .30 | 17 | 31 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 29 | 24⅞ | AmStrs 1.60 | 6 | 17 | 27⅝ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | +⅛ |
| 52 | 44¼ | AmT&T 3.40 | 9 | 1074 | 48¼ | 46¾ | 46¾ | −1 |
| 56⅝ | 49 | AmT&T pf 4 | | 37 | 52⅞ | 52½ | 52¾ | +⅛ |
| 46¾ | 40½ | ATT pfB3.74 | | 4 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | −⅛ |
| 46 | 39¼ | ATT pfA3.64 | | 7 | 42⅛ | 42¼ | 42¼ | −¼ |
| 10¼ | 8½ | AWatWk .64 | 5 | 1 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | |
| 13⅞ | 11 | AW prf 1.25 | | z60 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | |
| 16½ | 14 | AW4.1pf 1.43 | | z570 | 15 | 15 | 15 | −½ |
| 20⅝ | 9½ | Ameron 1 | 5 | 3 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | +⅛ |
| 5⅞ | 2⅝ | AmesD .10e | 5 | 8 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| 19⅝ | 10⅞ | Ametek 1 | 7 | 23 | 17 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | +⅛ |
| 22 | 9⅝ | AMF In 12.4 | 12 | x52 | 17½ | 17¼ | 17⅜ | |

ADVERTISEMENT

## Flash...Paris Bourse

**AUG. 14, 1975** (In French Francs)

| COMPANY | INDUS. | 1975 HIGH-LOW | CLOS-PRICE Aug. 14 | MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW | P/E | YIELD* (%) | —EARN. PER SHR.— '72 '73 '74 | SHRS. OUTS. (000) | LATEST COMPANY NEWS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AQUITAINE | Petrol. | 579 - 391 | 460 | 465 - 472 | 5 | 3.1 | 40.53 - 42.62 - 89.14c | 7.956 | '74 consol. net profit: 770 MF (−75%). Dividend 15 Fr. (+7.50 Fr. tax credit). |
| BIC | Pens. lighters | 749 - 493 | 545 | 546 - 524 | 20 | 1.5 | 26.56 - 29.86 - 27.60c | 1.200 | 1st. sem. consol. turnover at equal exchange rates: + 16.3%. |
| BOUYGUES | Construct. | 789 - 402 | 726 | 727 - 715 | 14 | 2.8 | 47.50 - 47.50 - 50.73c | 600 | 1st. sem. consol. turnover: 992 mil Fr. (+37%). Foreign sales strong. |
| BSN - GERVAIS - DAN | Glass, food | 649 - 378 | 528 | 515 - 490 | 19 | 4.5 | 87 - 102 - 28.28c | 2.332 | Same dividend (Fr. 25.20) confirmed at shareholders' meeting. |
| CHARGEURS REUNIS | Holding | 209 - 172 | 180.50 | 182 - 179.10 | 11 | 2.8 | 9.50 - 9.50 - 16.96 | 1.865 | Total dividend of Fr. 15 for fiscal period 1973-1974. |
| CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE | Public works | 157.20 - 78.50 | 146.50 | 146.50 - 132.10 | 13 | 4.4 | 8.68 - 9.74 - 11.18 | 1.254 | 4.50 Fr. dividend for 1974 is paid as of July 15. |
| CREDIT COMM. FRAN. | Bank | 160 - 117 | 143 | 141.30 - 140.10 | 14 | 4.9 | 13.47 - 13.02 - 10.36 | 3.445 | Group consolidated turnover: 50.20 MF (vs. 35.57 MF in '73). Net dividend: Fr. 7. |
| CREDIT INDUS. COM. | Bank | 136 - 101.50 | 117 | 116.20 - 115.50 | 17 | 5.1 | 9 - 8.63 - 6.77 | 2.881 | As of April 30, total C.I.C. Group deposits exceed 45 billion Fr. |
| CREUSOT-LOIRE | Heavy Ind | 189.50 - 152.60 | 182 | 179 - 166.90 | 6 | 4.3 | 9.22 - 15.98 - 28.13c | 2.947 | Group consolidated net sales for first quarter '75 = 2.058 million Fr. |
| EURAFRANCE | Holding | 199 - 124.90 | 196.50 | 199 - 195 | — | 4.6 | (non significant) | 2.192 | SOVAC (100% subs). '74 net income (c): 32.3 MF = 14.7 F. per Eurafrance share. |
| FERODO S.A.F. | Autom. Equip. | 358.20 - 169 | 322 | 334 - 323 | 14 | 4.8 | 26.57 - 27.19 - 23.02c | 1.483 | Net profit of 21.147 MF + 24.544 MF for reserves = 51.621 MF profit margin. |
| FRANÇAISE PETROLES | Petrol. | 155 - 80.05 | 141.50 | 142.40 - 140 | 2 | 7.3 | 27.05 - 41.65 - 66.21c | 13.889 | New Indonesian oilfield begins output, anticipated at 2 million tons-year. |
| GENER. DE FONDERIE | Mec. cons. | 226 - 127 | 168.80 | 175 - 169.10 | 6 | 7.5 | 25.15 - 41.19 - 30 | 562 | '74 net dividend of 12.60 Fr. (same as '73) to be paid as of July 15. |
| IMETAL | Mining | 97.90 - 72.20 | 75.10 | 77.20 - 78.50 | 4 | 2.8 | 10.02 - 7.59 - 17.97c | 7.944 | Imetal '74 net dividend of Fr. 3. to be paid as of July 9. |
| LMT (Matériel Tél.) | Electric. | 2725 - 1450 | 2569 | 2970 - 2550 | 41 | 1.6 | 56.52 - 68.24 - 62.09 | 756 | Turnover 1st semester '75 (ex-taxes) = 695.7 million Fr. (+ 11.9%). |
| LYON. DES EAUX | Utilities | 505 - 305 | 485 | 487 - 472 | 23 | 3.3 | 26.72 - 19.87 - 21.28 | 1.687 | '74 net dividend of 16 Fr. (+12.67%) to be paid as of July 7. |
| MOET-HENNESSY | Beverag. | 592 - 412 | 584 | 590 - 571 | 18a | 1.2 | 22.50 - 27.77 - — | 3.156 | ................ |
| PARIBAS (Cie Financ.) | Holding | 184 - 129 | 174 | 176.50 - 175 | 7 | 6.7 | 13.55 - 21.57 - 23.72c | 10.160 | 1974 net profit: 23.72 Fr. per share; breakup value: 365 Fr. per share. |
| PATERNELLE | Hold. (fin) | 158 - 121.10 | — | — - — | — | — | (non significant) | 3.485 | Despite loss due to SAH subsidiary, '74 dividend same as '73. |
| PECHELBRONN | Hold. (fin) | 75 - 58.50 | 62.60 | 62.90 - 60.50 | 10 | 8.0 | 4.30 - 11.71 - 6.52 | 2.825 | 5 Fr. dividend for '74 (4.20 Fr. in '73) will be paid as of July 16, 1975. |
| PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLM | Chem. min | 127.70 - 108.10 | 111 | 112.90 - 111.50 | 4 | 6.5 | 10.90 - 14.50 - 29.50c | 25.162 | Consolidated turnover for first semester 1975 = 9.516 million Frs. |
| PERRIER | Bever, Sug | 150 - 104 | 116.20 | 116 - 114.50 | 10a | 2.4 | 8.94 - 11.43 - — | 5.254 | ................ |
| PEUGEOT | Holding | 269.90 - 133 | 250.90 | 251 - 236.50 | 7 | 3.6 | 68.26 - 71.84 - 38.24c | 6.002 | 1st sem. French car sales: 160.500 (+12%); export: 180.000 cars (−7%). |
| REDOUTE | Mail order | 584 - 325 | 549 | 549 - 539 | 15 | 1.8 | 30.82 - 35.94 - 35.87c | 922 | 12 Fr. net dividend proposed at July 24 shareholders' meeting. |
| ROUSSEL-UCLAF | Pharmac. | 325 - 252 | 257 | 256.50 - 250 | 7 | 7.5 | 12.85 - 28.72 - 37.66c | 3.035 | '74 net dividend of 9 Fr. (vs. 6.75 Fr. in '73) to be paid as of July 7. |
| SKIS ROSSIGNOL | Ski manuf | 1995 - 1210 | 1724 | 1750 - 1720 | 24 | 1.3 | 51.72 - 64.64 - 71.76 | 291 | '74 total dividend of Fr. 24.50 (vs. Fr. 20 in '73) to be paid as of Aug. 5. |
| SUEZ (Cie Financ.) | Holding | 265 - 185 | 232.10 | 236 - 235 | 4 | 6.4 | 49.74 - 55.76 - 54 c | 9.009 | 15 Fr. net dividend (+1 Fr.) confirmed at shareholders' meeting. |
| TELEMECANIQUE | Electric. | 1019 - 770 | 911 | 899 - 882 | 24 | 1.5 | 25.61 - 34.87 - 37.25 | 919 | Net dividend of 14 Fr. for '74 (vs. 11 Fr. in '73) is paid as of July 7. |

(a) P/E calculated on '73 earnings; all others on '74 · * Tax credit not included · C. Consolidated

(Continued on Page 8.)

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
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FINANCE

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PARIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1975



# W. German Interest Rates Reduced 0.5%

## To Lift Interest Ban On Foreign Accounts

By James Furlong

FRANKFURT, Aug. 14 (AP-DJ).—West German monetary authorities cut their key lending rates by half a percentage point today in an effort to spur borrowing and investment and get the economy moving.

In a move that caught most experts completely by surprise, the Bundesbank announced that it is reducing the discount rate to 4 per cent and Lombard rate —loans secured by collateral—to 5 per cent. Both rates, which are the lowest levels in more than 2 1/2 years, set the tone for the nation's entire interest-rate structure.

At the same time, the central bank announced agreement with the Finance Ministry to dismantle an outmoded regulation preventing banks from paying interest on non-residents' accounts.

**Klasen Comments**

Bundesbank president Karl Klasen termed the latest interest rate cuts a "contribution to lowering economic costs" and said the reduction was appropriate in light of West Germany's current business situation. Some private economists predict that Germany, which has over 1 million persons unemployed at present, will post a 4-per-cent drop in real gross national product this year, against a 0.4 per cent rise in 1974.

Mr. Klasen said the council had considered waiting until details of the government's impending program to boost the economy and cut unemployment were known. But it decided that it was best to cut interest rates now.

Otmar Emminger, vice president of the Bundesbank, said the bank was prepared to accept an outflow of funds to countries with higher interest rates. But the lifting of the ban on non-resident accounts would help compensate for any such outflows.

The discount rate, at which banks may borrow from the central bank against bills, last was at 4 per cent on Nov. 30, 1972. The Lombard rate last stood at 5 per cent on Nov. 2, 1972. Late in 1972, both rates began to rise, reaching peaks of 7 and 9 per cent, respectively, in June 1973. They started to decline in the autumn of 1974.

Since last October, the Bundesbank has been reducing the rates steadily in an effort to support the government's efforts to promote an economic upswing. The last such cut took effect on May 23, when both rates were reduced a half point to 4 1/2 and 5 1/2 per cent respectively.

**Cabinet Approval Sought**

As recently as July 17, however, the Bundesbank moved to reinforce its easy-money policy by lowering minimum reserve requirements on foreign liabilities, thus making 1.5 billion deutsche marks of additional liquidity available to the banks.

Finance Minister Hans Apel, who attended today's central bank council meeting, said the cabinet could approve as early as next week the dismantling of the ban on interest rates for foreigners' bank deposits.

The ban was introduced May 9, 1971 as a means of warding off unwanted short-term capital inflows. Such inflows now have stopped and the measure is therefore outmoded.

Net Bundesbank foreign assets have declined sharply in recent months to 80.1 billion DM on Aug. 7 from 84.1 billion DM on April 23. This decline makes it appear that abolition of the interest ban was intended in part to limit the foreign exchange outflows resulting from the discount and Lombard rate cuts.

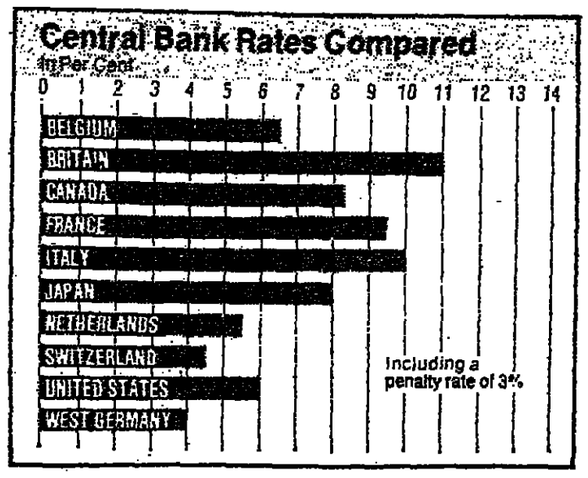
The West German Banking Federation was cautious in its appraisal of the Bundesbank's moves. It said short-term interest rates "are already pushing up against certain . . . limits because of the higher rates abroad. Also, the abolition of the interest-rate ban for foreigners' deposits can be of only limited help. The effect of these measures thus should not be overestimated."

The dollar closed little changed overall on the foreign exchange markets but eased against the mark.

"The market has done just the reverse of what you would think it would do," one dealer said.

The dollar was quoted at 2.577 DM late today, down from 2.58 DM yesterday.

One observer said the move to allow interest payments on foreign accounts may have balanced—or more than balanced—the negative impact on the foreign exchange market of the interest rate cuts.




**Netherlands Cuts Rate**

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—The Netherlands today cut its bank rate to 6 1/2 from 6 per cent, effective tomorrow.

The rate had stood at 6 per cent since March 7 this year.

The bank said other interest rates would also be cut by a half percentage point.

# EEC Investigating France's Four Largest Car Firms

PARIS, Aug. 14 (NYT).—France's four largest car manufacturers are under investigation by the Common Market for a system of mutual rebates on spare parts that may be restraining free trade.

The investigation concerns a 1973 agreement between Renault, Peugeot, Simca-Chrysler and Citroën to lower the prices on spare parts sold to each other to repair used cars traded against new purchases.

The news about the investigation was obtained today from an informed source in Brussels.

A Citroën circular at the time of the agreement said it aimed to "reduce the influence of wholesalers on the spare-parts market."

A Simca-Chrysler spokesman confirmed today that the four-party agreement has been in effect, but industry officials said it affected only 1 per cent of the spare-parts market in 1974—about $3.6 million. However, the case is considered important because it raises a question of principle. The Brussels source said it is the first such Common Market investigation into the automobile industry.

The Common Market will examine contracts between car makers and dealers and their effects on the spare-parts market to determine whether the agreement has restrained competition, the Brussels source said.

Under the agreement, a Renault dealer could sell a new car and take a used Peugeot in trade against it, then repair the Peugeot with reduced-rate spare parts and sell it on the market.

A Simca-Chrysler spokesman, asked today if he thought the agreement hindered free trade, said, "It depends on how you look at it."

The inquiry is still in the preliminary stages and the four automobile companies have not yet received formal notice or subpoenas for documents. The full-scale investigation is slated to begin in September, but the Brussels source said he could not predict how long it would last.

# Philips' Net Tumbles 89%

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 14 (AP-DJ).—Profits plunged 89 per cent in the second quarter of this year and 82 per cent in the first half, N.V. Philips reported today.

The electronics and electrical equipment firm showed net profit of 26 million guilders (about $9.8 million) on sales of 6.24 billion in the second quarter, compared with 229 million guilders profit on sales of 6.15 billion guilders a year ago.

For the first half, profits totaled 86 million guilders compared with 470 million a year ago. Sales were up 4.3 per cent at 12.03 billion guilders.

Board member J.W.G. Offergelt said the company expected a 4-per-cent growth in sales volume in 1975.

"Compared with last April, when we anticipated a 5-per-cent growth, we will now be happy with a 4-per-cent," he said.

He added that sales in the third quarter are expected to be low, but will probably pick up in the fourth quarter.

**Sumitomo Net Falls**

TOKYO, Aug. 14 (AP-DJ).—Sumitomo Chemical Co.'s profits tumbled 71 per cent in the half year ended June 30, the company reported today. Sales were off 2.3 per cent.

Profits totaled 1.54 billion yen (about $5.2 million) on sales of 221.65 billion yen, compared with earnings of 5.32 billion yen on sales of 246.9 billion yen a year ago.

# Trade Deficit Up Sharply in Britain in July

## And Payments Show A Sharp Deterioration

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—Britain's trade with the rest of the world fell into deficit by £294 million last month, the government disclosed today.

The visible trade gap between imports and exports widened from a revised £160 million in June, the Department of Trade and Industry said.

The balance-of-payments deficit for July was £174 million, taking into account a £120 million surplus earned on invisibles such as banking, insurance and tourism. The June deficit was £40 million.

Exports last month increased to £1.546 million from £1.44 billion in June. But imports rose by twice as much to £1.84 billion from £1.598 billion in June.

The deficit in trade in oil rose slightly to £234 million from £223 million in the previous month.

Today's trade figures were the worst since last February's deficit of £314 million.

The department blamed the deterioration on exceptional circumstances. Last month Britain took delivery of a North Sea oil production platform worth almost £100 million and British customers received several high-value ships that were built abroad.

The payments deficit so far this year has been far less than had been generally expected. The overall deficit for the first seven months is about £630 million compared to over £2 billion in the previous seven months.

But the depreciation of sterling is increasing import costs and imports of North Sea oil equipment are expected to be expensive for the next six months or so. Sterling closed today at $2.108, little changed from yesterday.

Trade Minister Peter Shore today ruled out generalized import controls, which he said would provoke retaliation against British exports.

But he told a press conference that controls would be imposed where there was evidence of dumping.

He said he was particularly worried about the motor industry.

He said he was not a restrictionist, but "wherever there is a suitable British product then that should be the natural preference of the British consumer. It is so in Germany and certainly in Japan."

"Jobs are at stake and so is the continued economic independence of this country... as a nation we are buying too much from abroad and too little from home," Mr. Shore said.

**French Trade Surplus**

PARIS, Aug. 14 (IHT).—France reported today a trade surplus of 833 million francs (about $190 million) in July on a seasonally adjusted basis, down from a June surplus of 1.17 billion francs.

The Trade Ministry reported that on an unadjusted basis, the July surplus totaled 1.3 billion francs. On the same basis, the surplus for the first seven months of the year totals 6.669 billion francs.



United Press International.

SOLAR HOUSE—A prototype using solar energy for nearly 100 per cent of its heating.

# Sun Seen Providing 25% of U.S. Energy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP-DJ).—U.S. energy planners predict that the sun will provide 7 per cent of the nation's energy requirements by the year 2000 and as much as 25 per cent in 2020.

Officials at the Energy Research and Development Administration concede those percentages are not very large. But they say that the sun's energy is expected to save 6.5 million barrels of oil a day in 2000 and 22.5 million barrels of oil a day in 2020 and that those savings are significant in a nation running out of oil. The United States currently uses about 17.8 million barrels a day.

Its latest report to Congress underscores the agency's earlier view that the United States must develop as many new fuel sources as possible to achieve energy self-sufficiency.

The new report on solar energy outlines three different applications of solar energy that the agency seeks to develop.

- Direct thermal applications, such as solar heating and cooling of buildings, and the use of solar heat for agricultural and industrial purposes.
- Solar electric systems that provide for converting the sun's energy into electricity. These systems could provide an inexhaustible electric power supply, the agency predicted.
- Solar power to convert manure and other farm wastes into useful fuel gases, such as methane, methanol and hydrogen.

Agency officials said they expect each of the technologies to be developed and ready to demonstrate by 1985. Solar heating and cooling demonstrations by the agency are planned for the late 1970s, said Donald Beattie, deputy assistant administrator for solar energy.

"What we are trying to do is stimulate a private industry that will be capable of stepping in after these technologies are demonstrated and producing them on a basis competitive with other fuel sources," he said.

Included in the agency's research this year will be studies to determine what incentives will stimulate private-industry investment in solar energy. Officials also are studying different methods to encourage home buyers to purchase solar-powered homes.

Mr. Beattie said that although solar energy is a demonstrated technology, many problems still exist for researchers in improving the energy source's performance to make it competitive with other forms of fuel.

# Wall Street Prices Decline Amid Uncertainty on Rates

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (IHT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell broadly today with most of the losses coming in early trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 3.52 at 817.04. About 930 issues declined and 380 gained.

Volume totaled 12.46 million shares, compared with 12 million yesterday.

Brokers said investors continued put off by rising interest rates and the threat of a resumption of last year's inflationary spiral.

Eastern Air Freight was off 3/4 at 36 1/4 and Tiger International fell 1/2 to 12 1/8 following a report of uncertainties among analysts considering the outlook for the issues.

Athlone Industries climbed 1 1/8 to 8 5/8. It offered to buy up to 400,000 of its common shares at $9.25 each.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined and the index fell 0.21 to 85.85.

On the money market, federal funds closed steady in the 6 to 6 1/8-per-cent area without any Federal Reserve intervention.

Bond prices closed lower, but off the bottom. Government coupons and corporates ended the day about a quarter point lower.

The restructuring of the Municipal Assistance Corp.'s proposed $275-million debt offering was apparently setting up conflicting forces within the market.

The offering reportedly will now comprise three bonds maturing in 1980, 1981 and 1983.

The 1980 offering will consist of $70 million of 10-per-cent bonds, the 1981 maturity will comprise $65 million of 10 1/2-per-cent bonds and in 1983, MAC will offer $140 million of 11 per cent. The shorter-dated coupons were up half a point over original indications and the eight-year paper was originally supposed to carry a 10 1/4-per-cent coupon.

Dealers said while higher returns on the offering was attracting more potential buyers than the original schedule, the unprecedented 11-per-cent return—tax exempt—was putting pressure on other longer-term rates.

Sources said that all of the 1981 bonds are apparently sold and all but $10 million of the 1980 maturity. However, $120 million of the $140 million of eight-year bonds are still unsold, they said.

The sources said, though, that the deal will definitely be done with the underwriting consortium agreeing to take all the unsold bonds into their own portfolios and market them in a secondary offering later.

# U.S. Records Another Drop In Inventories

## June's 0.2% Decline Is Smallest This Year

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (IHT).—U.S. manufacturing inventories contracted for the fifth month in a row in June, but the decrease was the smallest since the drop began in February, the Commerce Department reported today.

At the same time, it noted that June business sales increased 1.5 per cent.

According to Assistant Commerce Secretary James Pate, "it is now apparent that the bulk of inventory liquidation is now behind us." The department expects continued inventory lightening into the fourth quarter, but at substantially lower rates than in the first six months of the year.

"Consequently, we can look forward to continued increases in production," he said. He forecast that this should lead to an increase of 6 to 8 per cent, on an annual basis, in the gross national product during the third quarter.

Business inventories decreased $640 million, or 0.2 per cent, to a seasonally adjusted $264.24 billion from $264.88 billion in May, when stocks had declined 1 per cent.

The June drop left the level of inventories at its lowest mark since last September's $258.6 billion. The further shrinkage was centered in the manufacturing sector, where inventories decreased $900 million.

Stocks of retailers and wholesalers increased for the first time since January, with retail inventories up $175 million and wholesaler stocks up $85 million.

In the second quarter, inventories were reduced by a record $4.8 billion compared with the $2.8-billion decrease of the first three months of the year.

Sales in June increased $2.43 billion to an adjusted $165.23 billion after having increased $705 million, or 0.4 per cent, in May.

**Turkey Devalues Lira**

ANKARA, Aug. 14 (AP).—Turkey devalued its lira against the dollar by 1.7 per cent, the central bank announced today. It said the new parity would be 14.50 lira per dollar, up from 14 lira.

# ITT Earnings Fall 31 Per Cent in Quarter

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP-DJ).—International Telephone & Telegraph's second-quarter net tumbled 31 per cent from a year earlier, with sales remaining practically unchanged.

| Second Quarter | 1975 | 1974 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (millions) | 2,858.9 | 2,899.4 |
| Profits (millions) | 99.5 | 144.3 |
| Per Share | 0.80 | 1.16 |
| First Half | | |
| Revenue (millions) | 5,497.1 | 5,390.9 |
| Profits (millions) | 206.1 | 248.4 |
| Per Share | 1.66 | 2.00 |

Ever since the first quarter, when net rose 2.4 per cent on a 6-per-cent increase in sales, the big conglomerate has been predicting poor results in the second quarter, while forecasting an upturn beginning in the third period. Late yesterday, however, Harold Geneen, chairman, said the upturn is not reflecting itself yet in ITT's operations, and the company no longer expects third-quarter operating earnings to be as good as a year ago. First-half net fell 17 per cent.

ITT noted that second-quarter net was reduced by $13.7 million as a result of foreign-currency exchange. This was a switch from the first period, when it enjoyed a $6.7 million net gain from foreign-currency exchange.

ITT said that many of the same economic factors that reduced profit last year and in the first quarter continued to have an adverse effect. Lower earnings were reported by several European operations, primarily automotive, consumer products and components. Rayonier, Grinnell and insurance operations also had poorer results. The European telecommunications, the worldwide food products group and the international communications operation, however, did better in the period.

The company noted that it has a $55-million investment in manufacturing and service subsidiaries in Portugal and it is uncertain what effect will be felt from the unstable economic climate there.

# Company Reports

**Anderson Clayton**

| Fourth Quarter | 1975 | 1974* |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (millions) | 190.7 | 223.0 |
| Profits (millions) | 5.2 | 2.2 |
| Per Share | 0.84 | 0.33 |
| Per Share Diluted | 0.76 | 0.33 |
| Year | | |
| Revenue (millions) | 878.9 | 878.99 |
| Profits (millions) | 31.5 | 24.8 |
| Per Share | 5.02 | 3.93 |
| Per Share Diluted | 4.82 | 3.82 |

* Restated to reflect change to LIFO accounting.

**Marcor**

| Second Quarter | 1975 | 1974 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (millions) | 1,148.0 | 1,128.0 |
| Profits (millions) | 26.4 | 29.9 |
| Per Share | 0.66 | 0.93 |
| Per Share Diluted | 0.54 | 0.71 |
| First Half | | |
| Revenue (millions) | 2,210 | 2,198.0 |
| Profits (millions) | 52.0 | 58.9 |
| Per Share | 1.30 | 1.84 |
| Per Share Diluted | 1.07 | 1.40 |

**Procter & Gamble**

| Fourth Quarter | 1975 | 1974 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (millions) | 1,507.0 | 1,278.0 |
| Profits (millions) | 65.0 | 62.9 |
| Per Share | 0.79 | 0.76 |
| Year | | |
| Revenue (millions) | 6,081.0 | 4,912.0 |
| Profits (millions) | 333.9 | 316.7 |
| Per Share | 4.05 | 3.85 |

a $55 million investment in man-

**Times Mirror**

| 16 Wks July 13 | 1975 | 1974* |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (millions) | 220.2 | 225.1 |
| Profits (millions) | 10.2 | 18.3 |
| Per Share | 0.30 | 0.55 |
| 28 Weeks | | |
| Revenue (millions) | 381.7 | 382.7 |
| Profits (millions) | 17.7 | 27.8 |
| Per Share | 0.52 | 0.82 |

* Restated for change to LIFO accounting.

# Japan Revamps Computer Industry

## Seeks to Limit Foreign Incursion

TOKYO, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—Japan plans to keep at least 50 per cent of its computer market —estimated to be the world's second largest—in domestic hands following the opening up of the industry to uncontrolled foreign competition in December, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said today.

Major Japanese computer makers under the "administrative guidance" of MITI are reorganizing into two groups from the present three and will pool resources.

MITI said government subsidies will be provided for research and development with further technological assistance coming from MITI agency and the public utility Nippon Telegraph & Telephone.

**Domestic Firms Regrouped**

Six major Japanese manufacturers have up to now been organized into three groups—Nippon Electric with Tokyo Shibaura Electric (Toshiba), Hitachi with Fujitsu, and Mitsubishi Electric with Oki Electric.

Under the new plan, Oki, which has a 50-50 joint manufacturing venture here with Univac of the United States, will drop out and Mitsubishi will join the Hitachi-Fujitsu grouping.

The resulting two groups will set up by early next year at the latest a "technological research association," which will concentrate on developing Japan's "very large scale integration" (VLSI) technology.

VLSI, the latest in integrated circuitry, is currently the name of the computer game. According to industry sources, it will lead to a new generation of smaller, faster, cheaper, more reliable computer hardware.

**To Compete With IBM**

MITI, which exercises pervasive influence over industry in Japan, said the second stage of the computer industry plan—which it estimates could take 10 to 15 years —is to compete with IBM in all the world's major markets.

Government figures show Japanese manufacturers had 54 per cent of last year's gross computer hardware sales of around 600 billion yen (about $2 billion), and they are expected to continue growing by 15 to 20 per cent a year at least through 1980.

Japanese company spokesmen are agreed that competition would be tougher after December's liberalization of the industry, but they said they are confident they could keep at least half the market.

The liberalization means imports—currently subject to case-by-case screening by MITI—will be allowed to enter freely and foreign manufacturers will be able to set up wholly owned manufacturing subsidiaries.

Spokesmen for foreign computer firms here, including Univac and Honeywell Information Systems, which licenses its technology to Nippon Electric and Toshiba, said they have no immediate plans to set up manufacturing facilities in Japan.

Sources close to IBM—which industry sources estimate has about 30 per cent of the Japanese market—said the U.S. giant has no plans at present to expand manufacturing in Japan. IBM is the only foreign computer firm with a wholly owned manufacturing subsidiary here because it was set up before the war and escaped controls.

Foreign industry sources said relaxation of import screening could be more important, at least in the short term, than permission to set up a wholly owned manufacturing plant.

But they said despite technological superiority in many areas of computer technology, it would be difficult for major foreign firms strongly to boost their market share in Japan because of government administrative guidance encouraging customers to "buy Japanese."

Hata Yu, general manager of Digital Equipment Corp.'s Japanese branch, said such guidance could be strengthened to offset the impact of dismantling import controls.

# Ford Motor to Recall 600,000 '68-'69 Autos

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—The government today ordered Ford Motor Co. to recall an estimated 600,000 cars built in 1968 and 1969.

The Department of Transportation said a seat bracket on Mustang and Cougar cars built in those years was unsafe. It estimated that 600,000 such models were still in use.

An investigation found that failures of the bracket could cause partial collapse of the front seat backs, resulting in loss of control and possible accidents.

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# New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from page 6.)

| —1975— High | Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 35 | 24¼ | OhsElv 2.20 | 5 | 63 | 28⅜ | 28⅛ | 28⅜ | —⅛ |
| 27 | 1 | OutMar 1.20 | 19 | 29 | 22½ | 22¼ | 22¼ | +¼ |
| 15¼ | 8 | OutletCo .75 | 5 | 5 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| 21½ | 9 | OvernitT .80 | 10 | 15 | 18¾ | 18⅜ | 18⅝ | —⅜ |
| 15⅝ | 8¼ | OverShip 15 | 4 | 39 | 13¼ | 12½ | 12½ | —⅞ |
| 42⅞ | 25¼ | OwenCn .88 | 22 | 76 | 37⅞ | 37⅜ | 37⅞ | +⅜ |
| 45¼ | 22 | OwenIll 1.72 | 9 | 59 | 41¾ | 41⅜ | 41¾ | +¼ |
| 77 | 62½ | OwrIll pf4.75 | | 2 | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | —¼ |
| 14¾ | 7¼ | Oxirdind .60 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 11¾ | 11¾ | —½ |
| **P - Q** | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 11½ | PacAS 1.20a | | 9 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | |
| 23½ | 18½ | PacGas 1.88 | 7 | 350 | 19⅞ | 19⅝ | 19¾ | —⅛ |
| 19 | 14⅝ | PacLtg 1.68 | 6 | 35 | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | |
| 25⅛ | 13¾ | PacPetrl .80 | 10 | 57 | 22⅞ | 22 | 22⅝ | +⅜ |
| 21 | 12⅞ | PacPw 1.70 | 9 | 119 | 18 | 17¾ | 18 | +⅛ |
| 15½ | 12½ | PacTT 1.20 | 8 | 25 | 14 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | —⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 8½ | PacTin .80a | 5 | 5 | 8¾ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 8¼ | 2¼ | PaineW .10e | 3 | 16 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | —⅛ |
| 13½ | 8¾ | PaiW pf1.30 | | 1 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | —⅛ |
| 5⅞ | 2⅝ | PalmBe .25 | 5 | 3 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | —⅛ |
| 9¼ | 7 | Pamida .05e | 9 | 24 | 6⅝ | 6⅜ | 6⅝ | —⅛ |
| 5¼ | 2 | PanAm Air | | 197 | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅛ | —⅛ |
| 34¾ | 27¼ | PanEP 2.10 | 6 | 46 | 30 | 29½ | 29½ | —¼ |
| 11 | 6½ | Panrch .60b | 5 | 23 | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 8⅞ | —⅛ |
| 15⅛ | 8⅝ | Pargas 97 | 7 | 9 | 11⅜ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | —⅛ |
| 24⅞ | 13¼ | ParHan 1.12 | 7 | 115 | 23½ | 22⅞ | 23⅛ | +⅜ |
| 19⅝ | 10⅞ | ParkPen .32 | 10 | 7 | 16 | 15⅝ | 16 | +⅜ |
| 37⅞ | 14 | Pasco Inc | 19 | 34 | 37⅞ | 36⅞ | 37 | +⅛ |
| 16¼ | 6½ | PaylsnW .35 | 7 | 12 | 13 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | |
| 22 | 9¾ | PeabGa .08r | 10 | 36 | 16½ | 16 | 16¼ | —⅜ |
| 2⅝ | 1⅛ | Penn Cent | | 19 | 1¾ | 1½ | 1⅝ | |
| 7⅞ | 2⅞ | PennDix .24 | 4 | 11 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | +⅛ |
| 63 | 35½ | Penney 1.16 | 25 | 185 | 45½ | 44¾ | 45 | —1⅛ |
| 53 | 45 | PaCn pf4.e2 | | 1 | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ | |
| 20 | 15⅝ | PaPwLt 1.80 | 7 | 91 | 18¼ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | —⅛ |
| 120 | 10 | PaPL pf 13 | | z100 | 113½ | 112½ | 113½ | —½ |
| 74 | 7? | PaPL pf8.70 | | z170 | 85½ | 84 | 84 | —2½ |
| 9? | 75 | PaPL pf8.60 | | z20 | 85½ | 85¼ | 85¼ | +¼ |
| 89 | 73 | PaPL pf8.40 | | z100 | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | +¼ |
| 52 | 44⅛ | PaPL pf4.50 | | 240 | 48 | 47½ | 47½ | —½ |
| 50½ | 41½ | PaPL pf4.40 | | 240 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | +1 |
| 25½ | 17⅝ | Pennwlt 1.35 | 6 | 37 | 23½ | 22¾ | 23⅛ | |
| 42¼ | 31 | Penwl pf2.50 | | 2 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | —½ |
| 22 | 18⅛ | Penw pf1.60 | | 23 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20 | —⅛ |
| 22½ | 17 | Pennzol 1.20 | 6 | 160 | 21⅛ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | —⅜ |
| 7⅛ | 3⅝ | PeopDrg .20 | 11 | 2 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 34¾ | 30¼ | PeopGs 2.68 | 6 | 42 | 34 | 33¾ | 33⅞ | —¼ |
| 70 | 40⅞ | PepsiCo 1.60 | 15 | 165 | 60⅛ | 59⅝ | 59⅞ | —1¼ |
| 30 | 16 | PerkElm .28 | 24 | 223 | 24 | 23⅞ | 24 | |
| 25⅞ | 16⅝ | Pet Inc 1.50 | 7 | 26 | 23⅜ | 23 | 23 | |
| 15½ | 11 | PetInc pf1 | | 4 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | |
| 13½ | 6½ | PeterPl .80 | 23 | 5 | 11½ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | —⅛ |
| 71⅝ | 34 | PetrieS .80a | 20 | 103 | 60¼ | 60¼ | 60¼ | —½ |
| 20 | 8⅝ | Petrolan .50 | 8 | 433 | 19¾ | 19 | 19½ | |
| 22¼ | 16½ | Petrlm 2.01e | | 2 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | —⅛ |
| 36⅞ | 24 | Pfizer .76a | 14 | 436 | 27 | 26⅜ | 26¾ | +⅛ |
| 40¼ | 25 | PhelpD 2.20 | 12 | 84 | 34¼ | 33⅞ | 34 | —⅜ |
| 15½ | 11⅛ | PhilaEl 1.64 | 8 | 130 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14⅛ | |
| 93 | 74 | PhilE pf9.50 | | z203 | 84 | 84 | 84 | —½ |
| 76 | 59½ | PhilE pf7.85 | | z50 | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ | |
| 12⅞ | 10½ | PhilaSub .70 | 7 | 22 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | —⅛ |
| 59¼ | 40⅞ | PhilMorr .90 | 13 | 405 | 44¾ | 44 | 44 | —1 |
| 6 | — | Philips Ind | | 5 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | +⅛ |
| 60½ | 3? | PhilPet 1.60 | 11 | 252 | 54½ | 52⅜ | 54½ | +2¼ |
| 6½ | 3⅞ | PhilVnH .40 | | 5 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | —⅛ |
| 17½ | 7⅝ | Pickwk .08e | 7 | x166 | 10⅞ | 11¾ | 11⅞ | +⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 9¼ | PiedNG 1.40 | 5 | 10 | 14⅜ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | —⅛ |
| 6¾ | 2⅞ | Pier 1 Imprt | 15 | 23 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | —¼ |
| 72¾ | 16 | Pillsbry 1.80 | 12 | 64 | 65⅞ | 65 | 65 | —⅝ |
| 31 | 19⅛ | Pion Cp 1.20 | 9 | 89 | 27½ | 27 | 27¼ | +⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 11¼ | PitneyB .60 | 9 | 129 | 16⅞ | 16½ | 16⅝ | —⅛ |
| 28 | 15½ | PittFrg .80b | 11 | 11 | 20¼ | 20 | 20 | —⅝ |
| 81¼ | 35⅞ | Pittston .80a | 8 | 360 | 66¾ | 65⅞ | 66¾ | +1¾ |
| 20¾ | 17½ | PizzaHut n | | 141 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17¾ | +¼ |
| 5⅝ | 1¾ | Plan Resrch | 9 | 93 | 4⅛ | 3½ | 4 | +⅜ |
| 6⅝ | 2½ | Playboy .12 | 12 | 129 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | |
| 13¼ | 6¾ | Plessy 1.39e | 6 | 16 | 13½ | 13⅛ | 13½ | +¼ |
| 7⅛ | 3¾ | PNB M .45e | 12 | 25 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | —⅛ |
| 45½ | 15 | Polaroid .32 | 30 | 1119 | 34¾ | 33¾ | 34⅛ | |
| 13¼ | 3⅞ | Ponderosa | 17 | 38 | 9¼ | 9 | 9 | —⅛ |
| 18½ | 6⅞ | PopeTa .60b | 11 | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | —⅛ |
| 20¼ | 13⅝ | Portec 1b | 4 | 10 | 17¾ | 17 | 17 | —⅝ |
| 17½ | 12⅞ | PortGE 1.58 | 7 | 42 | 15⅞ | 15½ | 15⅞ | +⅛ |
| 105½ | 10? | PoG pf11.50 | | z10 | 101½ | 101¼ | 101½ | |
| 53⅝ | 23⅞ | Potlatch 1.40 | 9 | 23 | 45½ | 45 | 45 | —⅜ |
| 13¾ | 1¼ | PotmEl 1.16 | 9 | 69 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅝ | —⅜ |
| 54¼ | 40 | PotEl pf4.46 | | z200 | 51½ | 51¼ | 51½ | +⅛ |
| 52 | 35½ | PotEl pf4.04 | | z150 | 40 | 36½ | 38½ | —2½ |
| 32 | 24⅛ | PPG Ind 1.20 | 8 | 45 | 28¾ | 28¼ | 28½ | +¼ |
| 12⅝ | 6 | Premier .35 | 8 | 4 | 11 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | —⅛ |
| 16 | 1¼ | Premr pf.90 | | 2 | 15 | 15 | 15 | —¼ |
| 100¾ | 78½ | ProctGam 2 | 20 | 379 | 88⅛ | 87⅞ | [illegible] | —1½ |
| 8½ | 6⅜ | ProdRsh .30 | 7 | 3 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | —⅛ |
| 53¾ | 18⅞ | PrcGr 1.40 | 2 | 17 | 32¾ | 31¾ | 31¼ | —1 |
| | | PSA Inc | | 11 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | —⅛ |
| 16⅞ | 12¼ | PSvCol 1.26 | 7 | 281 | 13⅜ | 13½ | 13⅜ | —⅛ |
| 17½ | 12 | PSvEG 1.72 | 8 | 192 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15¼ | |
| 12 | 10½ | PSE pf12.25 | | z10 | 110 | 110 | 110 | |
| 82½ | 65½ | PSEG pf6.68 | | z40 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ | —½ |
| 66 | 55¾ | PSEG pf6.80 | | z30 | 65 | 65 | 65 | |
| 45 | 39 | PSEG pf4.30 | | z200 | 44 | 44 | 44 | —½ |
| 15¼ | 12½ | PSEG pf1.40 | | 5 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | —⅛ |
| 41 | 29⅞ | PSvInd 2.56 | 9 | 19 | 34¼ | 33½ | 33½ | —1⅛ |
| 18½ | 14½ | PSvNH 1.80 | 6 | 13 | 17¼ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | |
| 21¼ | 11¾ | PSvNM 1.28 | 8 | 16 | 17⅞ | 17⅝ | 17⅞ | +⅜ |
| 9½ | | Pubickr .91 | 6 | 18 | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 4⅞ | 2¾ | Pueblo .30 | 7 | 5 | 3⅝ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 4⅞ | 2¾ | PR Ce .05e | | 2 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | +⅛ |
| 27⅛ | 18⅞ | PugsdP 2.16 | 6 | 21 | 25¼ | 25 | 25¼ | |
| 62½ | 33 | Pul mn 1.80 | 9 | 79 | 50 | 49½ | 49⅞ | —⅛ |
| 34 | 33½ | Pulman wi | | 2 | 33⅜ | 33⅛ | 33⅝ | —⅜ |
| 14¼ | 7¾ | PurexCp .88 | 8 | 53 | 12¾ | [illegible] | 12⅛ | [illegible] |
| 3⅝ | 1½ | Pur In Fash | | 31 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2½ | —⅛ |
| 36¼ | 17⅜ | Purolator 1 | 11 | 1 | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | —⅛ |
| 26½ | 12⅜ | QuakOat .80 | 11 | 72 | 16⅞ | 16½ | 16⅝ | —⅜ |
| 54 | 38⅜ | QukOat pf3 | | 3 | 53 | 53 | 53 | —¼ |
| 26¼ | 15 | QuakSO .72 | 11 | 51 | 18½ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | —⅛ |
| 7⅜ | 4 | Questor .12r | | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| **R** | | | | | | | | |
| 45¼ | 26 | RalstonP .90 | 16 | 200 | 42 | 41½ | 42 | |
| 5⅝ | 2½ | Ramada .12 | 12 | 80 | 4 | 3¾ | 3⅞ | —⅛ |
| 10 | 6½ | Rancoln .48 | 53 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 8¼ | 5¼ | RapAm .37p | | 12 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5⅞ | |
| 29⅛ | 17¼ | Raybest 1.50 | 4 | 14 | 27¼ | 27 | 27 | |
| 22⅞ | 7¼ | Raymnt .48 | 8 | 48 | 18⅛ | 17⅞ | 18 | +⅛ |
| 59¾ | 25¼ | Raytheon 1 | 11 | 153 | 47½ | 46½ | 46⅞ | +⅛ |
| 21⅜ | 10¼ | RCA 1 | 16 | 841 | 17⅝ | 17 | 17⅛ | +⅛ |
| 55½ | 39 | RCA cvpf 4 | | 19 | 50 | 49 | 49 | —1¼ |
| 27 | 15⅞ | RdgBate .35 | 6 | 97 | 21⅝ | 20⅞ | 21⅛ | —⅛ |
| 4½ | 1⅛ | Readman Ind | | 39 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 14⅛ | 7⅛ | RoaceCp .74 | 9 | 7 | 10⅞ | 10¾ | 10⅞ | |
| 36½ | 16¼ | Reed Tool | 11 | 9 | 32 | 31¾ | 31¾ | |
| 21⅞ | 15⅞ | Reeves 1.80 | 5 | 3 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | —¼ |
| 15⅝ | 10¼ | ReichCh .66 | 3 | 28 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | —⅛ |
| 7 | 4½ | Reliab St .60 | 7 | 12 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 18¼ | 10¼ | RelianEl .90 | 5 | 58 | 16½ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | —¼ |
| 8½ | 4¼ | RenGp .20a | | 5 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | —⅛ |
| 16¾ | 7½ | RepG pfC.65p | | 2 | 10¼ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | —⅛ |
| 18½ | 10¼ | RepG pfB.55p | | 14 | 14 | 13½ | 13½ | —1 |
| 14¾ | 8¼ | Republic Cp | 4 | 18 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9½ | |
| 3⅛ | 1⅛ | RepMig Inv | | 6 | 1½ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | —⅛ |
| 35⅞ | 22⅞ | RepSll 1.60a | 3 | 36 | 31⅝ | 31 | 31¼ | +⅛ |
| 10⅞ | 4⅞ | ResrvOil .12 | 8 | 39 | 8⅛ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | —⅛ |
| 22½ | 13⅞ | RetailCred 2 | 9 | 1 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | —¼ |
| 37¼ | 17⅝ | RevcoDS .40 | 14 | 30 | 28¼ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | —¼ |
| 14½ | 6¼ | RevCop .25p | 4 | 59 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | —⅛ |
| 81½ | 47⅝ | Revlon 1.20 | 18 | 55 | 70¼ | 69⅞ | 70 | —½ |
| 4⅞ | 2⅝ | Rexham .20 | 7 | 14 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | —⅛ |
| 24¾ | 12⅝ | Rexnrd 1.20 | 6 | 13 | 21 | 20½ | 21 | |
| 37 | 22¾ | Rexn pf2.36 | | 1 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | —⅛ |
| 60⅞ | 49½ | Reyind 2.88 | 8 | 202 | 53⅞ | 53⅜ | 53⅜ | —¼ |
| 68¼ | 52½ | ReyIn pf2.25 | | 42 | 58½ | 58 | 58¼ | —¼ |
| 24¼ | 14⅝ | ReynMet 1a | 4 | 94 | 22 | 21¾ | 21⅞ | —⅛ |
| 59 | 44½ | ReyM pf4.50 | | 3 | 54¼ | 54 | 54¼ | +⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 7 | ReynSec .40 | 6 | 17 | 8¼ | 8 | 8¼ | +⅛ |
| 12¼ | 9¼ | Richardsn 1 | 6 | 13 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | |
| 24½ | 13⅞ | RichMer .64 | 10 | 39 | 19¼ | 19 | 19¼ | +⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 10¾ | Richmnd .80 | 8 | 20 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12⅜ | +⅛ |
| 17⅞ | 10¼ | RiegelT 1.30 | 6 | 6 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | —⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 8 | RioGran .60 | 7 | 22 | 16¾ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | |
| 10⅞ | 7½ | RioGr pf.80 | | 16 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | |
| 15¼ | 4⅛ | Rite Aid .16 | 13 | 473 | 10½ | 10 | 10¼ | —⅛ |
| 24⅞ | 11½ | RivianF .90 | 10 | 3 | 17⅞ | 17¾ | 17⅞ | —⅛ |
| 16 | 9 | Robshaw .70 | 26 | 2 | 12⅞ | 12⅝ | 12⅞ | +⅛ |
| 23¾ | 13¼ | Robrtsn 1.30 | 5 | 3 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20¼ | +⅛ |
| 15¾ | 8⅞ | Robins .24a | 0 | 124 | 10½ | 10 | 10⅛ | —⅜ |
| 17¾ | 10¾ | RochG 1.28b | 6 | 7 | 15⅛ | 15 | 15 | |
| 13⅞ | 9⅞ | RochTel .76 | 9 | 39 | 12 | 11½ | 11½ | —⅜ |
| 11¼ | 4⅞ | Rockowr .52 | 11 | 6 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| 25½ | 18⅞ | Rockwlint 2 | 7 | 140 | 24⅞ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | —⅛ |
| 62 | 50 | RkInt pf4.75 | | 12 | 61¾ | 60 | 60½ | —1 |
| 86½ | 46½ | RohmH 1.28 | 20 | 55 | 73 | 71½ | 71¼ | —1⅛ |
| 11 | 7⅞ | Rohrlnd .40 | 6 | 18 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | —⅛ |
| 22⅞ | 11¼ | Rollins .30 | 13 | 39 | 18⅜ | 18 | 18 | —⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 4⅞ | Ronson .14p | 16 | 10 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 16 | 9⅛ | Roper 1.20 | | 20 | 14½ | 14⅜ | 14¾ | |
| 25¼ | 18 | RorerA .90 | 0 | 97 | 20½ | 19¼ | 19½ | —1 |
| 48¼ | 27¾ | Rosario .40b | 16 | 201 | 39¾ | 37½ | 38¾ | —1 |
| 19½ | 8⅞ | RoyCCol .72 | 15 | 30 | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15½ | —⅛ |
| 39¼ | 24½ | RoylD 3.16e | 3 | 265 | 36½ | 36 | 36¼ | +⅜ |
| 7½ | 3⅛ | Roylind .45t | 9 | 31 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | —⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 3¼ | RTE Cp .16 | 32 | 3 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | —⅛ |
| 25½ | 14 | Rubbrm .40 | 29 | 6 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | —¼ |
| 12 | 5⅞ | RussTog .76 | 7 | 28 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | |
| 9 | 3¾ | Ryder Sys | | 62 | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | —⅛ |
| **S** | | | | | | | | |
| 41¾ | 25 | SabineR .56 | 11 | 15 | 35¾ | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | —1¼ |
| 3½ | 1½ | Safegrd Ind | 25 | 5 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 52⅞ | 34⅛ | Safewy 1.80 | 12 | 59 | 47½ | 46½ | 47¼ | +½ |
| 7⅛ | 3 | Saga Corp | 6 | 13 | 6 | 5¾ | 6 | |
| 34½ | 26½ | StJoMin 1.20 | 6 | 288 | 30½ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | |
| 12⅞ | 8⅞ | StJoeP 1.12 | 12 | 15 | 11¼ | 11 | 11 | +⅛ |
| 27¾ | 21¼ | StLSaF 2.50 | 8 | 12 | 24 | 24 | 24 | |
| 11⅞ | 9½ | StPaulS .96a | | 47 | 10⅞ | 10½ | 10½ | —⅛ |
| 29½ | 19½ | StRegP 1.40 | 5 | 64 | 27¾ | 27¼ | 27¾ | +⅛ |
| 7¾ | 3½ | Salant .24b | 6 | 20 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 13⅛ | 10¼ | SanDGs 1.20 | 11 | 28 | 11¼ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | |
| 10⅞ | 2⅛ | Sandrs Asso | | 32 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 7⅛ | |
| 14½ | 5¾ | SJuanR .80t | 7 | 5 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | —⅛ |
| 30⅞ | 24¼ | SFeInd 1.80 | 7 | 159 | 25⅞ | 25 | 25⅜ | +⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 7⅛ | SFeInd pf.50 | | 11 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7¾ | +⅛ |
| 35⅞ | 18¼ | SanFeInt .30 | 0 | 53 | 27¼ | 26 | 27 | +½ |
| 14 | 5⅛ | SargWel .40 | 9 | 13 | 11¾ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | —⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 3⅛ | Saul RlEst | | 52 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3⅞ | —⅛ |
| 8¾ | 6½ | SavanE .48r | 5 | 34 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7⅝ | +⅛ |
| 13 | 9 | SavnEA 1.34 | | 1 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | |
| 3¼ | 1⅞ | Sav A Stop | | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 6⅞ | 3 | SavODr .15e | 10 | 15 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | —⅛ |
| 7¾ | 1¾ | SavinB Mch | 5 | 18 | 4⅝ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | +⅛ |
| 5¼ | 2⅛ | Saxon Ind | 15 | 10 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| 3⅞ | 2 | SCA Svc | 6 | 69 | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2¾ | |
| 6 | 2⅞ | Schaefer Cp | | 1 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | +⅛ |
| 67¼ | 44½ | ScheringPl .88 | 20 | 270 | 48½ | 47⅞ | 48¼ | —⅛ |
| 30½ | 15½ | SchlitzBr .68 | 19 | 192 | 22¼ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | —⅛ |
| 90½ | 69 | Schlumb .60 | 25 | 131 | 80 | 79 | 79⅞ | +1 |
| 14¾ | 5 | SCM Cp .50 | 3 | 31 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11½ | +⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 4⅝ | SCOA Ind .60 | 7 | 16 | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 8¾ | —⅛ |
| 5½ | 7⅝ | Scot Lad Fd | 4 | 30 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7¾ | —⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 9⅛ | ScottFetz 1 | 9 | 30 | 15½ | 15⅜ | 15½ | —½ |
| 14¼ | 6¼ | ScotFor .68 | 6 | 246 | 12¾ | 12⅜ | 12¾ | +½ |
| 19⅛ | 12⅛ | ScottPap .68 | 7 | 40 | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 | |
| 11½ | 5 | ScoHys .10 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 9 | |
| 15 | 8⅝ | ScovillMfg 1 | 0 | 26 | 10⅛ | 9⅞ | 10⅛ | +¼ |
| 36⅝ | 25½ | Scovil pf2.50 | | 4 | 29 | 28 | 28 | +½ |
| 6⅛ | 4 | ScudDuoVl | | 7 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | |
| 24⅛ | 10⅛ | Sea Cont .24 | 4 | 80 | 16 | 14¾ | 15⅞ | —⅞ |
| 31½ | 19 | SeabCL 1.40 | 5 | 54 | 19½ | 19¼ | 19⅜ | |
| 6⅝ | 2½ | SeabWA .14t | 6 | 23 | 4⅛ | 4½ | 4⅝ | +⅛ |
| 37 | 27 | Seagram .80 | 13 | 14 | 30⅛ | 30 | 30⅛ | +⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 7 | SealdPw .80 | 0 | 24 | 13¼ | 13 | 13 | |
| 25¾ | 13⅞ | SearleG .52 | 11 | 368 | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅜ | +½ |
| 74⅝ | 48⅝ | Sears 1.60a | 22 | 381 | 61⅛ | 60½ | 60⅞ | —½ |
| 4 | 1⅜ | Seatrain Lin | 78 | 26 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 38⅞ | 21½ | SedcoInc .13 | 9 | 53 | 30¾ | 30⅛ | 30¾ | +½ |
| 7¾ | 3¼ | SvcCpInt .10 | 5 | 4 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | —⅛ |
| 11¾ | 5½ | Servoml .60 | 5 | 13 | 8 | 8½ | 8½ | —½ |
| 14 | 5½ | Shapell .10 | 6 | 21 | 10 | 9½ | 9⅞ | —⅛ |
| 57¾ | 39¼ | ShellOil 2.60 | 6 | 31 | 55⅛ | 54⅝ | 55 | +⅜ |
| 31⅛ | 11¼ | ShellT 1.10e | 4 | 2 | 27 | 26½ | 27 | +⅜ |
| 10⅛ | 4¼ | ShellrGl .56 | 4 | 36 | 8⅞ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| 16½ | 10½ | ShlGl pf1.40 | | 3 | 13¾ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | —⅛ |
| 17¾ | 10⅛ | ShlGl pf1.35 | | 3 | 14¾ | 14½ | 14½ | —¼ |
| 48¾ | 34¼ | SherwW 2.20 | 6 | 30 | 39¾ | 38⅝ | 38¾ | —1⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 8½ | SierrPac .92 | 8 | 107 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 19½ | 14⅞ | SignalCo .90 | 5 | 35 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16 | |
| 41½ | 25½ | SignodeCp 1 | 12 | 11 | 35 | 34¾ | 35 | +½ |
| 9⅛ | 2½ | SimPrec .12 | 11 | 19 | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | +⅛ |
| 24 | 12 | Simm .88a | 12 | 25 | 19¾ | 19½ | 19½ | —½ |
| 19⅝ | 8½ | SimpPat .40 | 21 | 56 | 12¾ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | |
| 17⅞ | 9½ | SingerCo .40 | | 144 | 12⅞ | 12¼ | 12¼ | —¼ |
| 38 | 27½ | Singr pf3.50 | | 12 | 32 | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | —½ |
| 29⅞ | 10¼ | SkaggCo .60 | 12 | 11 | 25¼ | 24½ | 24½ | —⅞ |
| 26 | 14⅛ | Skyline .24 | 63 | 48 | 15¾ | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | —⅜ |
| 11 | 7¼ | SmithAO .60 | 58 | 2 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| 36⅞ | 15⅛ | SmithInt .36 | 9 | 87 | 28¾ | 27¾ | 28½ | —½ |
| 57¼ | 43¼ | SmithKline 2 | 3 | 14 | 50¼ | 50 | 50¼ | —⅛ |
| 13¾ | 7⅛ | SmithTr .45 | 8 | 5 | 12⅛ | 11⅞ | 12⅛ | |
| 16 | 10½ | Smucker .80 | 8 | 51 | 13⅝ | 13¼ | 13⅝ | —⅛ |
| 13¼ | 5 | SonyCp .04e | 29 | 321 | 11 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | —⅛ |
| 36 | 28¾ | SooLin 3.15e | 7 | 7 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | —½ |
| 9 | 4½ | SOS Con .34 | 5 | 7 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | —¼ |
| 16⅞ | 9¾ | SCarEG 1.48 | 8 | 154 | 15 | 14½ | 15 | +⅛ |
| 16¼ | 9⅝ | SoJerIn 1.56 | 7 | 3 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13 | —⅛ |
| 13¼ | 8 | Southdown | 2 | 37 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | —⅛ |
| 24¼ | 16½ | Sdwn pf1.80 | | 3 | 19¾ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | |
| 16 | 9¾ | SoestBkg .80 | 9 | 22 | 13¼ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | —½ |
| 8½ | 5¾ | SoeatPS .64r | 5 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | —⅛ |
| 21½ | 16¾ | SoCalE 1.68 | 5 | 215 | 18½ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | —¼ |
| 13⅝ | 8¾ | SouthCo 1.40 | 7 | 478 | 12⅞ | 12½ | 12⅞ | |
| 30⅞ | 23⅞ | SoInGE 2.28 | 7 | 7 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | —¼ |
| 59½ | 41 | SoNRes 1.65 | 9 | 35 | 53¼ | 52⅝ | 53 | +⅜ |
| 34 | 28½ | SoNETl 2.84 | 0 | 22 | 32¼ | 32 | 32 | —⅛ |
| 54½ | 50 | SoNE pf4.62 | | z640 | 52 | 52 | 52 | —½ |
| 31⅞ | 25½ | Sou Pac 2.24 | 0 | 48 | 28 | 27⅝ | 28 | +⅛ |
| 56¾ | 40 | Sou Ry 2.12 | 11 | 56 | 48½ | 48⅛ | 48⅛ | |
| 6½ | 5⅛ | Sou Ry pf.50 | | 8 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 32 | 19¾ | SouUGs 1.60 | 7 | 5 | 29¼ | 29 | 29 | —½ |
| 29½ | 15¾ | Southld .40b | 14 | 195 | 24½ | 24¼ | 24¼ | —⅛ |
| 8¾ | 4¾ | SwstFor .28 | 7 | 19 | 7 | 6¾ | 6¾ | —¼ |
| 19 | 12¾ | SwtFI pf1.50 | | 1 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | —⅛ |
| 11½ | 9¾ | SwstPSv .90 | 8 | 397 | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9¾ | —⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 5 | Sparton .24a | 4 | 1 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 13¼ | 6⅞ | SperryHut 1 | 12 | 50 | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | +½ |
| 49⅞ | 25⅞ | SperryR .76 | 11 | 237 | 41 | 40⅞ | 40¾ | —½ |
| 12⅝ | 5⅜ | Sprague El | 7 | 16 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | —⅛ |
| 10⅞ | 8⅝ | Spring M .75 | 15 | 1 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | —⅛ |
| 20⅞ | 14¾ | SquarD 1.10 | 12 | 40 | 17⅛ | 17¼ | 17¾ | |
| 41½ | 24⅝ | Squibb .84 | 15 | 249 | 31¼ | 30 | 31 | +⅜ |
| 65 | 34⅞ | Staley Mfg | 7 | 47 | 60½ | 59¼ | 60⅛ | +½ |
| 23⅝ | 19⅞ | StPoor 1.92a | | 42 | 22 | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | —⅛ |
| 72¼ | 52½ | StBrand 2.28 | 16 | 23 | 68¾ | 67⅝ | 69⅝ | +⅞ |
| 50¼ | 45 | StdBr pf3.50 | | z80 | 48 | 48 | 48 | +½ |
| 50¾ | 28¾ | StdPaint .22 | 25 | 5 | 41½ | 41¼ | 41¼ | —⅜ |
| 33 | 22⅛ | StdOilCal 2 | 5 | 237 | 30¾ | 30¼ | 30⅛ | —⅛ |
| 53½ | 36 | StdOil nd 2 | 8 | 207 | 45¾ | 45¼ | 45¼ | —⅛ |
| 85¾ | 48½ | StdOilOh 1.35 | 23 | 145 | 79¾ | 79 | 79½ | |
| 55 | 50 | SO Oh pf3.75 | | z30 | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | —1 |
| 11¼ | 6⅝ | StdPress .40 | 6 | 21 | 8¾ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | +⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 6½ | StdPrud .66 | 8 | 4 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | —⅛ |
| 10⅞ | 7⅞ | Standex .56 | 4 | 2 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | |
| 21¼ | 12¼ | StanWks .96 | 8 | 7 | 18½ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | —½ |
| 8⅝ | 6 | Stanray .60 | 7 | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 19 | 14½ | Starrett 1 | 6 | 1 | 17¾ | 17¼ | 17¼ | +¼ |
| 4⅛ | 1½ | StaMut Inv | | 10 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | +⅛ |
| 12 | 9¾ | StaMS 1.10e | | 20 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11¼ | |
| 84½ | 49 | StaufCh 2.40 | 9 | 165 | 77⅞ | 76⅛ | 77⅞ | +1⅝ |
| 6⅞ | 4⅞ | Stercht .48 | 8 | 4 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | +⅛ |
| 25½ | 16¾ | SterDrug .70 | 13 | 147 | 17¾ | 17¼ | 17½ | +¼ |
| 17 | 8 | Sterndnt .40 | 8 | 34 | 13 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | —⅛ |
| 19½ | 10½ | StevensJ .80 | 8 | 26 | 15¼ | 15 | 15 | —⅛ |
| 26⅞ | 7 | StewWa 1.92 | 7 | 6 | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | |
| 18⅝ | 13⅞ | StokVC 1.10 | 5 | 5 | 16 | 15¾ | 16 | +⅛ |
| 72½ | 33⅞ | StoneWeb 2 | 10 | 23 | 59⅞ | 59⅝ | 59⅝ | —⅜ |
| 12¼ | 8⅞ | StoneCon .60 | 3 | 5 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | |
| 20⅛ | 9⅞ | Stop Shop 1 | 5 | 10 | 17¼ | 17 | 17 | |
| 17⅞ | 11¾ | Storge Tech | 7 | 68 | 12 | 11⅞ | 12 | |
| 13½ | 11¾ | StorerBdg 1 | 7 | x21 | 14½ | 14¼ | 14¼ | —⅛ |
| 11¼ | 6¼ | StridRite .70 | 7 | 1 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | —⅛ |
| 42 | 19 | StuWor 1.32 | 11 | 39 | 37 | 36⅞ | 37 | —¼ |
| 65½ | 46 | StuWr pf85 | | 4 | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ | —1 |
| 31½ | 16 | StW pfA1.40 | | 8 | 28⅞ | 28¼ | 28⅛ | —½ |
| 3¼ | 1¼ | Suave Shoe | 7 | 22 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 18½ | 11¼ | SubProGs 1 | 6 | 28 | 14¾ | 14½ | 14¾ | +⅜ |
| 8⅞ | 4¾ | SuCresl .30 | | 21 | 8⅜ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | —⅛ |
| 14¼ | 9¾ | Sun Chm .40 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | —⅛ |
| 40½ | 29 | SunOil 1r | 5 | 17 | 32¼ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | —⅛ |
| 40½ | 32½ | Sun O pf2.25 | | 30 | 35 | 34⅞ | 34⅞ | —⅛ |
| 21¾ | 11¾ | Sunbeam 1 | 11 | 24 | 19⅛ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | —⅛ |
| 26½ | 12⅞ | Sundstrd .80 | 7 | 84 | 20¼ | 19¾ | 19¾ | —½ |
| 40 | 29¾ | Sunds pf3.50 | | 3 | 37½ | 37 | 37 | —½ |
| 16½ | 9 | SunshM .35 | 70 | 3⅞ | 2½ | 13¾ | 13¾ | —⅞ |
| 26⅝ | 15 | SupVal 1.10 | 8 | 7 | 24 | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | +⅛ |
| 249 | 153 | SuprOil 1.80 | 14 | 35 | 210 | 207½ | 208 | —5½ |
| 5¼ | 3 | SupmkG .20 | 11 | 22 | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅝ | |
| 18⅞ | 9⅝ | Superscpe | 4 | 13 | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | —½ |
| 6⅞ | 2⅞ | SutroMr .25e | 21 | 16 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4½ | |
| 7 | 4 | Swank .48 | 6 | 19 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 23¼ | 12½ | Sybron .84 | 10 | 95 | 18¾ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | —⅛ |
| 41¼ | 29 | Sybrn pf2.40 | | 7 | 38 | 37 | 37 | —1¼ |
| 9½ | 3 | Systron Don | 25 | 24 | 6 | 6 | 6 | —⅛ |
| **T** | | | | | | | | |
| 28½ | 11⅝ | TaftBrd .80 | 7 | 15 | 20¾ | 20½ | 20½ | —½ |
| 8⅞ | 5 | Talley .60 | 5 | 37 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| 11⅞ | 7⅞ | Talley pfB 1 | | 9 | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 | +⅛ |
| 18 | 9½ | TampEl 1.04 | 10 | 272 | 15⅛ | 14⅝ | 14¾ | —½ |
| 50⅛ | 11⅝ | Tandy Corp | 11 | 583 | 38⅞ | 37 | 37 | —1½ |
| 7⅝ | 4 | Tappan .20 | | 31 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5⅞ | —⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 4⅜ | Technicolr | 6 | 9 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | —⅛ |
| 14¾ | 5 | Technicon | 10 | 84 | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8¾ | —⅛ |
| 41¼ | 18¼ | Tektronx .20 | 11 | 60 | 35½ | 34¾ | 34⅞ | —1 |
| 6 | 2⅛ | Telecor .25 | 5 | 8 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4¾ | |
| 25¾ | 9½ | Teledyn .32t | 8 | 9 | 19¼ | 19⅛ | 19¼ | +⅛ |
| 62½ | 48¾ | Teledyn pf6 | | 2 | 59½ | 59 | 59½ | |
| 9½ | 1½ | Teleprmpt | | 319 | 6 | 5¾ | 5⅞ | |
| 3½ | ⅞ | Telex Cp | 18 | 12 | 2⅝ | 2⅜ | 2½ | +⅛ |
| 27⅞ | 19¾ | Tennco 1.76 | 7 | 109 | 25⅛ | 25¼ | 25½ | |
| 3½ | 1¼ | Tennco wt A | | 62 | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | —⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 13½ | TesoroP .40 | 3 | 227 | 16⅛ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | —⅛ |
| 28⅝ | 21⅞ | Texaco 2a | 6 | 339 | 24⅞ | 24⅜ | 24½ | —⅛ |
| 40 | 28¼ | TexCom .90 | 3 | 10 | 36⅞ | 35¾ | 36⅝ | +⅞ |
| 39⅝ | 26⅝ | TexETr 1.70 | 8 | 100 | 30⅛ | 29 | 29½ | —1⅛ |
| 28 | 26⅛ | TxET pf2.87 | | 26 | 26⅝ | 26⅛ | 26½ | —⅛ |
| 33¼ | 23½ | TxGsT 1.88 | 6 | 19 | 28 | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | —⅛ |
| 36⅝ | 23⅞ | Texsglf 1.20 | 6 | 78 | 31½ | 31¼ | 31¼ | —¾ |
| 14 | 8¾ | Texasind 1b | 13 | 2 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | |
| 119⅝ | 61 | TexInst 1 | 32 | 372 | 93 | 90⅛ | 90⅛ | —2⅞ |
| 10¾ | 6¼ | Texas Intl | 6 | 102 | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | —¼ |
| 21½ | 14⅞ | TexOGs .01b | 7 | 313 | 15⅞ | 14¾ | 14⅞ | —⅞ |
| 21½ | 15½ | TexPac Ld | 14 | 12 | 16⅞ | 16½ | 16⅝ | —⅛ |
| 25¾ | 18 | TexUt 1.24 | 9 | 228 | 18⅞ | 17⅝ | 18¼ | |
| 8½ | 2¾ | Texfi Ind | | 5 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6½ | —⅛ |
| 26 | 12½ | Textron 1.10 | 8 | 222 | 21½ | 20¼ | 20¼ | —⅞ |
| 32½ | 20¼ | Textr pf2.08 | | 10 | 26⅛ | 25⅞ | 26⅛ | —⅛ |
| 24½ | 15 | Textr pf1.40 | | 1 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | —¼ |
| 17½ | 9⅝ | Thiokol .70 | 5 | 45 | 13¾ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | —⅛ |
| 46½ | 25¾ | ThomBet .76 | 21 | 39 | 40 | 40 | 40 | |
| 11 | 5 | ThomIn .40b | 16 | 8 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7¼ | +¼ |
| 8½ | 4⅛ | ThomJW .50 | 9 | 3 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | —⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 4¼ | ThriftDg .40 | 12 | 20 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 19⅝ | 10¾ | TI Corp 1 | 18 | 38 | 12 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | —⅛ |
| 42½ | 30¼ | TidwatM .70 | 3 | 11 | 38 | 37½ | 37¾ | |
| 16⅞ | 7¼ | TigerInt .40 | 12 | 228 | 12⅜ | 12 | 12⅛ | —½ |
| 61 | 24¾ | TimeInc 2 | 12 | 16 | 55½ | 55 | 55½ | +⅜ |
| 19⅞ | 10¾ | TimeMir .50 | 9 | 98 | 15½ | 15½ | 15⅛ | —⅛ |
| 40 | 24½ | Timkn 2.40a | 7 | x44 | 37 | 36 | 37 | +⅝ |
| 13⅞ | 9½ | Tish Rlty | | 9 | 11⅛ | 11⅝ | 11⅛ | —⅜ |
| 8 | 5⅛ | TobinP .15e | | 2 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 9¾ | 4⅞ | Todd Shipyd | | 2 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7¾ | —⅛ |
| 22¼ | 16¾ | ToledoEd 2 | 7 | 4 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | +⅛ |
| 13½ | 6¼ | TonkaCp .40 | 12 | 2 | 10¾ | 10⅝ | 10½ | —⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 4⅞ | TootRol .40b | 6 | 8 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | +⅛ |
| 29⅞ | 13½ | TraneCo .96 | 12 | 96 | 25 | 24¾ | 24¾ | |
| 39½ | 27½ | TranUn 1.60 | 13 | 817 | 30¾ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | —⅝ |
| 12½ | 5¾ | Trans W Air | | 82 | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 16¼ | 11½ | TWA pf 2 | | 38 | 11½ | 11 | 11 | —⅜ |
| 13½ | 7¼ | TranWF .16 | 7 | 117 | 10⅜ | 10 | 10 | —⅜ |
| 10¼ | 6 | Transam .50 | 11 | 202 | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8⅞ | |
| 21½ | 17½ | TranInc 1.84 | | 27 | 19⅞ | 19½ | 19½ | —¼ |
| 9⅞ | 7¼ | Transco .80 | 10 | 79 | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8¼ | |
| 8¼ | 5⅞ | Transcn .45 | 9 | 34 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | +⅜ |
| 7¾ | 4⅛ | TranOh .70r | 4 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | —⅛ |
| 19⅞ | 12¼ | Tranwy 1.40 | 6 | 27 | 16½ | 16 | 16 | —½ |
| 28½ | 19⅝ | Travlrs 1.08 | 10 | 1065 | 22 | 21½ | 21½ | —⅝ |
| 35⅛ | 28 | Travelr pf2 | | 6 | 30 | 29¾ | 29¾ | —⅝ |
| 11⅞ | 4½ | TRE Corp | | 79 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | —⅛ |
| 22⅞ | 16 | TriCon 1.25e | | 75 | 18¾ | 18 | 18½ | +⅛ |
| 4⅞ | 2¼ | TriSou Mtge | | 21 | 3½ | 2¾ | 2½ | —⅝ |
| 16 | 11⅞ | Triangl .80a | 4 | 3 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | —⅛ |
| 13 | 5⅛ | TrianPlc .40 | 72 | 23 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | —⅛ |
| 31 | 9½ | TrinityInd 1 | 5 | 78 | 25⅞ | 24⅞ | 25½ | +⅜ |
| 26 | 13⅞ | Tropican .20 | 16 | 303 | 19⅝ | 18⅜ | 18¾ | —⅞ |
| 27 | 14¾ | TRW In 1.20 | 7 | 167 | 22⅞ | 22 | 22 | —⅝ |
| 12⅛ | 7⅜ | TucsonG .96 | 7 | 66 | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | —⅛ |
| 15½ | 5¼ | TwenCen .40 | 6 | 68 | 12⅛ | 11⅞ | 12 | |
| 10⅞ | 8½ | TycoLb .10e | 9 | 11 | 14⅛ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | |
| 24½ | 13½ | TylerCp .60 | 4 | 17 | 19¾ | 19⅝ | 19½ | —¾ |
| **U** | | | | | | | | |
| 27¼ | 13⅝ | UAL In .60a | 11 | 119 | 22½ | 21⅞ | 22⅝ | |
| 24½ | 17 | Uarco 1.20a | 4 | 9 | 20⅝ | 20¼ | 20¼ | —½ |
| 14⅛ | 10¼ | UGI Cp 1.32 | 6 | 4 | 12¾ | 12⅝ | 12¾ | |
| 27 | 26 | UGI pf2.75 | | z1170 | 25½ | 25 | 26⅛ | +¼ |
| 12⅝ | 8⅛ | UMC Ind 1 | 8 | 6 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10½ | +⅛ |
| 10½ | 8¼ | Unarco .50 | 3 | 8 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| 47¼ | 32½ | UniNV 2.92e | 8 | 1 | 40 | 40 | 40 | +½ |
| 10⅞ | 6¾ | UnBanc .84b | 8 | 33 | 9⅞ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | —¼ |
| 72¼ | 37⅛ | UnCamp 2 | 11 | 63 | 71 | 70½ | 70⅞ | +⅝ |
| 66½ | 40⅛ | UnCarb 2.40 | 7 | 300 | 60 | 59½ | 59¾ | +⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 8 | UnCom 1.33 | 9 | 6 | 11 | 11 | 11 | —⅛ |
| 8⅜ | 2½ | Union Corp | 2 | 24 | 6⅛ | 5⅞ | 6 | —⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 9⅛ | Un Elec 1.28 | 3 | 134 | 12¼ | 12 | 12 | —⅛ |
| 80 | 67⅛ | UnEl 7Ipf 8 | | 1 | 74 | 74 | 74 | |
| 26¾ | 23¼ | UnEl pf2.72 | | 27 | 25 | 25 | 25 | —¼ |
| 4⅛ | 2½ | Un Fidelity | 0 | 2 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | —⅛ |
| 50⅞ | 32½ | UnOCal 1.98 | 6 | 356 | 47½ | 47 | 47⅝ | +¼ |
| 66 | 43 | UOCa pf2.50 | | 28 | 61½ | 60⅞ | 61½ | +⅜ |
| 82¼ | 62 | UPacCp 2.80 | 12 | 223 | 65¼ | 64⅛ | 64⅞ | —⅞ |
| 14¼ | 11 | UnPac pf.47 | | 5 | 11¼ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | —⅛ |
| 3¼ | 1¾ | Uniona Inc | | 4 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 | —⅛ |
| 10 | 6¾ | Uniroyal .70 | 6 | 53 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | |
| 81¾ | 66½ | Uniryal pf8 | | z460 | 73½ | 73 | 73 | —½ |
| 8 | 3⅛ | Unit Brands | | 22 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | —⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 5⅝ | UnBrnd pfA | | 13 | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 8¼ | 6 | UnitCp .70e | | 25 | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7⅜ | +⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 4½ | U FinCal .20 | 5 | 21 | 6⅜ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | —⅛ |
| 12⅞ | 8 | UnGasP .72 | 9 | 141 | 10⅞ | 10⅜ | 10½ | —⅛ |
| 12½ | 8 | Un Guarnty | 13 | 84 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | —⅛ |
| 23½ | 17½ | U Illum 2.32 | 5 | 11 | 21⅞ | 21¾ | 21⅞ | +⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 6½ | UnitInd .36b | 6 | 4 | 10⅛ | 10¼ | 10¼ | —⅛ |
| 7½ | 4½ | Unitin pf.42 | | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | +¼ |
| 5¼ | 1⅞ | UnitInn .70 | | 19 | 4¾ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | +⅛ |
| 12¼ | 9¼ | UJerBk 1.04 | 8 | 14 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11½ | |
| 15½ | 12 | UnitMM .80 | 7 | 14 | 12¾ | 12⅛ | 12½ | |
| 20 | 8 | Un Nuclr | 191 | 80 | 15½ | 15⅛ | 15¼ | —⅛ |
| 36½ | 25½ | USFidG 2.48 | 12 | 22 | 31 | 30⅞ | 31 | +⅛ |
| 17½ | 12¼ | USFoS 1.50e | | 17 | 15¾ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | —⅛ |
| 21½ | 14⅝ | USGyps 1.60 | 16 | 58 | 17¼ | 16⅝ | 17 | +⅛ |
| 25½ | 20 | USGy pf1.80 | | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | |
| 7⅞ | 2⅞ | US Home | | 40 | 5⅞ | 5½ | 5⅝ | —⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 2½ | US Ind .20r | | 58 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | —⅛ |
| 14 | 9¼ | USLeasg .28 | 8 | 45 | 10 | 9¾ | 9¾ | —⅛ |
| 4⅞ | 2½ | US Rltylnv | | 28 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2½ | —⅛ |
| 12¼ | 7⅞ | US Shoe .95 | 6 | 29 | 10⅜ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | —⅛ |
| 65⅝ | 38¼ | US Stl 2.80 | 5 | 416 | 62¾ | 61¾ | 62⅝ | +⅝ |
| 22 | 13¾ | USTobac .90 | 12 | 34 | 19¾ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | —⅛ |
| 62½ | 31½ | Unit Tech 2 | 3 | 158 | 52⅞ | 52⅛ | 52½ | —⅛ |
| 16 | 12½ | UniTel 1.12 | 9 | 231 | 13⅛ | 12¾ | 13⅛ | +⅜ |
| 2 | 7-16 | UniTel wt | | 142 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ | |
| 20⅝ | 16⅛ | UnTl 2pf1.50 | | 4 | 18 | 17⅞ | 18 | |
| 24 | 19 | UnTel pf1.50 | | 1 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | —⅝ |
| 9⅛ | 3½ | Unitrode Cp | 8 | 1 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| 31 | 16⅞ | Univar 1.40 | 4 | 3 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | |
| 41⅝ | 25½ | UnLeaf 2.24 | 7 | 6 | 38½ | 38¼ | 38½ | —¼ |
| 18 | 11¼ | UOP .90 | 5 | 17 | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 13¼ | |
| 53 | 30 | Upjohn .96 | 15 | 286 | 33½ | 32¾ | 33⅛ | —¼ |
| 17⅛ | 10 | USLIFE .30 | 6 | 174 | 11¾ | 11½ | 11½ | —⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 8½ | UslifeF .96a | 10 | 14 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | —⅛ |
| 21½ | 12 | USM stpl.20 | 4 | 22 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | +⅛ |
| 27¼ | 19⅝ | USM pf2.10 | | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | —½ |
| 73¾ | 39½ | UtahIntl 1 | 17 | 109 | 62½ | 61⅛ | 61⅝ | —1⅝ |
| 28⅛ | 23⅛ | UtahPL 2.36 | 9 | 26 | 27 | 26⅞ | 27 | +½ |
| 28⅛ | 27⅝ | UtPL pf2.20 | | 8 | 28¼ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | |
| 26 | 17 | UV Ind 1b | 3 | 16 | 20⅝ | 20 | 20 | —⅝ |
| **V** | | | | | | | | |
| 18½ | 6½ | Varian .20 | 12 | 118 | 13½ | 13⅛ | 13¼ | —⅛ |
| 27⅛ | 22⅝ | Veeder 1.72 | 7 | 1 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | —⅛ |
| 5¾ | 3 | Vendo Co | | 20 | 4½ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | —⅛ |
| 6½ | 2 | Venice .20 | 26 | 26 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | —⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 11 | VestSe 1.27e | | 6 | 12 | 11⅞ | 12 | |
| 39½ | 21⅝ | Vetco Offsh | 14 | 65 | 36 | 35 | 35⅝ | —⅝ |
| 26½ | 13⅞ | VF Corp 1 | 8 | 18 | 20⅝ | 20½ | 20½ | —½ |
| 10 | 2¾ | Viacom Int | 9 | 147 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | |
| 7¼ | 4½ | VicCmp .25p | | 11 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | —⅛ |
| 13½ | 8¼ | VaEPw 1.18 | 7 | 923 | 12⅛ | 11⅞ | 12 | —⅛ |
| 88 | 70 | VaEP pf8.84 | | z100 | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ | +½ |
| 77 | 60½ | VE 72 pf7.72 | | z100 | 71¼ | 71¼ | 71¼ | —1¼ |
| 77 | 59½ | VaEP pf7.45 | | z600 | 72 | 71 | 71 | |
| 53 | 41 | VaEP pf5 | | z10 | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ | |
| 27½ | 26⅛ | VaEP pf2.90 | | 13 | 27 | 26¾ | 26⅞ | —½ |
| 7¾ | 3¾ | Vornado Inc | 12 | 32 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| 15½ | 8¼ | VSI Corp .60 | 6 | 7 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 36¼ | 23½ | VulcMat 1.80 | 6 | 6 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | |
| **W** | | | | | | | | |
| 25½ | 12½ | Wachova .76 | 9 | 50 | 20 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | —⅛ |
| 53 | 27¾ | Wach pf2.20 | | 24 | 43 | 43 | 43 | |
| 4⅝ | 2½ | WachRI .04p | | 9 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 13 | 10 | Walgreen 1 | 10 | 21 | 12¼ | 12⅛ | 12¼ | |
| 44 | 29⅛ | WlkrA 1.40a | 10 | 5 | 38⅞ | 38⅜ | 38⅜ | |
| 25½ | 14⅞ | WallBus .55 | 7 | 9 | 18⅜ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | |
| 26⅝ | 9½ | WalMart .12 | 23 | 21 | 23½ | 23¼ | 23¼ | |
| 16⅞ | 6⅝ | WangL .10 | 13 | 29 | 12 | 11¾ | 11¾ | |
| 11⅛ | 4⅞ | Ward Foods | 23 | 99 | 8¼ | 7⅞ | 8⅛ | |
| 23 | 16⅜ | Wrnc pf1.50 | | 1 | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | |
| 8½ | 4¼ | WrnerCo .50 | 6 | 10 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| 22⅞ | 8¼ | WrnCom .50 | 7 | 68 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17 | |
| 38½ | 25 | WarnerL .92 | 15 | 308 | 30⅞ | 30¼ | 30⅜ | |
| 22¾ | 13⅝ | Warn S 1.20 | 7 | 13 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| 20¾ | 12 | WashGs 1.88 | 4 | 3 | 17⅝ | 17½ | 17½ | |
| 13½ | 9¼ | WashNat .80 | 5 | 4 | 10¾ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| 19⅞ | 16½ | WasWat 1.52 | 9 | 20 | 18⅞ | 18⅛ | 18⅝ | |
| 11¾ | 4 | Waste Mgmt | 9 | 6 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 38¼ | 11¾ | WalknJ .20e | 15 | 45 | 26¾ | 26⅜ | 26½ | |
| 5 | | WayGos .40 | | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 7⅞ | 3½ | Wean Uint | 5 | 5 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 7¾ | 4⅛ | Weathrd .40 | 6 | 7 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 5½ | 2⅝ | Webb Del E | 12 | 25 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 9½ | 6¾ | WellMcL .60 | 10 | 10 | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7½ | |
| 1⅞ | ⅝ | Welbilt Corp | | 11 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1¼ | |
| 20½ | 12⅞ | WellFoo .96 | 6 | 26 | 16 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | |
| 8⅝ | 3½ | WellFM .10p | | 3 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 23 | 18¾ | WstctTr 1.80 | 7 | 11 | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19½ | |
| 52 | 46 | WIPP pf4.50 | | z100 | 50 | 50 | 50 | |
| 39 | 18¾ | WstPtPep 2 | 7 | 22 | 35½ | 35¼ | 35½ | |
| 9½ | 5⅝ | WnAirL .40a | 9 | 25 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 27⅞ | 15⅞ | WnBnc 1.40 | 6 | 93 | 21¾ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | |
| 19 | 7⅝ | WnNoA .05r | 6 | 15 | 15⅞ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | |
| 8¾ | 6 | Wn Pac Ind | 9 | 17 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| 14⅝ | 8¾ | WnPubh .80 | 5 | 9 | 10⅜ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| 15¾ | 9⅛ | WUnion 1.40 | 48 | 261 | 13⅛ | 12¾ | 12⅞ | |
| 44⅛ | 30 | WnUn pf4.60 | | 4 | 43½ | 42⅝ | 43 | |
| 20 | 9¾ | WestgEl .97 | 33 | 684 | 15½ | 15 | 15¼ | |
| 31 | 19¼ | Wstvco 1.40 | 5 | 21 | 27¼ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | |
| 43¼ | 27⅞ | Weyerhr .80 | 24 | 175 | 37¾ | 37½ | 37⅝ | |
| 23⅞ | 10¼ | WhelFry .40 | 11 | 61 | 18 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | |
| 31⅞ | 18 | WhelP 1.40e | 1 | 17 | 22⅛ | 19¾ | 20 | |
| 50⅞ | 41 | WhelPit pf5 | | z120 | 47½ | 47¼ | 47¼ | |
| 29¼ | 15⅛ | Whirlpool .80 | 40 | 198 | 24⅛ | 23⅝ | 24⅛ | |
| 23¼ | 8¾ | WhitCon .80 | 6 | 87 | 19½ | 19¼ | 19⅝ | |
| 35½ | 30¾ | WhtCn pfA3 | | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | |
| 35½ | 29 | WhtC pfC3 | | 3 | 35 | 35 | 35 | |
| 12½ | 7⅝ | WhiteM .10p | 9 | 48 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | |
| 4⅝ | 1⅝ | Whittaker | 9 | 108 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3½ | |
| 15 | 7⅞ | WickesCrp 1 | 7 | 76 | 12⅛ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | |
| 37⅞ | 25¾ | WilmsCo .60 | 5 | 639 | 29⅝ | 29 | 29⅛ | |
| 54 | 29¾ | WilmsCo wt | | 21 | 39¾ | 39 | 39 | |
| 40 | 27⅞ | WinnDx 1.34 | 13 | 24 | 38¼ | 37⅞ | 38 | |
| 6⅞ | 3⅛ | Winnebago | | 88 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 28½ | 22⅛ | WiscEl 1.92 | 10 | 22 | 25⅝ | 25¼ | 25¼ | |
| 102 | 89¾ | WisE pf8.90 | | z40 | 97 | 97 | 97 | |
| 19⅞ | 15½ | WisGas 1.70 | | 89 | 16 | 15¾ | 15¾ | |
| 16¾ | 11⅞ | WiscPS 1.38 | 9 | 15 | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | |
| 27½ | 17⅝ | Witco 1.20 | 7 | 10 | 21 | 20¾ | 20⅞ | |
| 17¼ | 6⅞ | Wometco .56 | 8 | 16 | 13⅞ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | |
| 25 | 7 | WoodsCp .48 | 11 | 120 | 22⅛ | 21½ | 21⅞ | |
| 17¼ | 9⅞ | Wolwth 1.20 | 8 | 52 | 14⅞ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | |
| 29 | 21 | Wolw pf2.20 | | 8 | 26 | 25½ | 26 | |
| 6⅞ | 2⅝ | World Airw | 6 | 5 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 65 | 41⅜ | Wrigly 2.40a | 9 | 1 | 56¾ | 56¾ | 56 | |
| 4⅝ | 1⅝ | Wyly Corp | | 26 | 3¼ | 3 | 3 | |
| **X** | | | | | | | | |
| 87⅞ | 50¾ | XeroxCp 1 | 17 | 1321 | 55¾ | 54⅝ | 55½ | |
| 12½ | 7¼ | Xtra 2.67t | 4 | 30 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 | |
| **Y** | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 4¾ | Yates Ind | 5 | 54 | 8 | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| **Z** | | | | | | | | |
| 20⅞ | 9¾ | ZaleCorp .76 | 8 | 8 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | |
| 16 | 9 | Zale pfA .80 | | 3 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | |
| 37⅞ | 22⅝ | Zapata .60 | 3 | 23 | 29¾ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | |
| 15½ | 14¼ | Zapata wi | | 4 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 6⅝ | 2¼ | Zayre Corp | | 19 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 28⅞ | 10 | ZenithRad 1 | 52 | 307 | 23⅞ | 23¼ | 23½ | |
| 12¼ | 4½ | Zurn Ind .32 | 12 | 17 | 10 | 9¾ | 9¾ | |

zSales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range...

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

| Commodity and unit | Thur. | Year ago |
|---|---|---|
| **FOODS** | | |
| Cocoa Accra, lb. | *.81½ | *1.05 |
| Coffee 4 Santos, lb. | Unq. | *.64 |
| **TEXTILES** | | |
| Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd. | .30 | .33 |
| **METALS** | | |
| Steel billets (Pitt.), ton | 200 | 190.00 |
| Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton | 213.92 | 174.16 |
| Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt. | 64-65 | 116-117 |
| Lead, spot, lb. | 19 | 2.45 |
| Copper elec., lb. | 63⅝-65 | 85⅝-87 |
| Tin (Straits), lb. | 336¼ | 420¼ |
| Zinc, E St. L. basis, lb. | 38½-39 | 36-40¼ |
| Silver N.Y., oz. | 4.360 | 4.410 |
| Gold N.Y., oz. | 162.00 | — |
| **COMMODITY Indices** | | |
| Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931) | 813.8 | 849.3 |

* Nominal

## European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

### Amsterdam

| | |
|---|---|
| AKZO | 37 |
| Albert Heijn | 102.60 |
| Algembank | 332.50 |
| Amrobank | 78.60 |
| A'dam | 140 |
| Fokker | 39.90 |
| Heineken | 159.80 |
| H.V.A. | 62.70 |
| Holl-Am-H | 64 |
| Hoogovens | 52 |
| K.L.M. | 56.50 |
| Pakhoed | 150 |
| Philips new | 25.10 |
| Robeco | 181 |
| Rolinco | 129 |
| Royal Dutch | 95.20 |
| Unilever | 105.90 |
| Van Ommer | 267.50 |
| VerMach | 183 |

### Brussels

| | |
|---|---|
| Arbed | 4.040 |
| Brux-Lamb | 2.170 |
| Cock Ougree | 1.072 |
| Electrobel | 6.100 |
| GB-Inno-BM | 1.995 |
| Hoboken | 3.900 |
| Petrofina | 3.350 |
| Ph. Gevaert | 1.200 |
| Soc. Générale | 2.805 |
| Solvay | 2.690 |
| Un Minière | 1.360 |

### Frankfurt

| | |
|---|---|
| AEG | 79.30 |
| BASF | 143.70 |
| Bayer | 119 |
| Commerzbk | 209.50 |
| Cont. Gumm. | 79.30 |
| Daimler | 314 |
| Demag | 167 |
| DeutBank | 317 |
| DresdeBk | 245 |
| Hoechst | 136 |
| Gels Aktier | 72.60 |
| Hoesch | 54 |
| Karstadt | 427 |
| Kaufhof | 265 |
| KHD | 166.50 |
| Lufthansa | 61 |
| Mannesmann | 274.50 |
| Metallgesell | 232.50 |
| Neckermann | 104 |
| Rheinstahl | 62.50 |
| RWE new | 124.50 |
| Schering | 403 |
| Siemens | 275.30 |
| Thyssen | 105.20 |
| Veba | 105.50 |
| Volkswagen | 113.50 |

### London

| | |
|---|---|
| Anglo-Am Cp | 4.30 |
| Anglo-Am | £33.50 |
| Barclay Bk | 2.53 |
| Beecham Gr | 2.75 |
| BICC | 1.02 |
| Boots | 1.08 |
| Bowater | 1.44 |
| Brit-Am Tob | 2.77 |
| Brit Oxyg | 0.44 |
| Brit. Pet | 5.17 |
| Burmah | 0.23½ |
| Cadbury Sch | 0.44 |
| Charterco | 1.74½ |
| Courtaulds | 1.16 |
| Daggafont | 0.16 |

### Amsterdam (continued)

| | |
|---|---|
| DeBeer D | 3.12½ |
| Decca Rec | 1.72 |
| Distillers | 1.07 |
| Dunlop | 0.43½ |
| E Muslind | 1.71 |
| GEC | 1.15 |
| FreeStGed | 29.75 |
| GKN | 2.02 |
| Glaxo Gr | 3.43 |
| Gold Fields | 2.34½ |
| Gt Un St | 1.56 |
| Guinness | 1.07 |
| Hawker-Sidd | 2.50 |
| Hudson Bay | £12 9.16 |
| Imp Chem | 2.54 |
| Imps | 0.66 |
| Mar&Spen | 0.97 |
| MetalBox | 2.13 |
| Nichols | 0.34 |
| Plessey | 0.66 |
| Rand Mines | 2.75 |
| Rank Org | 1.22 |
| Royal Dutch | £27.25 |
| R.T.Z. | 1.72 |
| Shell | 3.20 |
| Thorn (A) | 1.56 |
| Tube Invest | 2.18 |
| Union Carb | 5.18 |
| Vickers | 1.21 |
| War L3½ | £35⅝ |
| West Deep | £18.75 |
| West Drief | £43⅝ |
| West Hold | £34.50 |
| West Min | 1.56 |
| Woolworth | 0.44½ |
| ZCI | 0.54 |

### Paris

| | |
|---|---|
| Air Liquide | 364.90 |
| Alimentaire | 76 |
| BSN | 528 |
| Carrefour | 1.904 |
| Cim Lafarge | 177 |
| Citroen | 42.60 |
| Cie Bancaire | 492 |
| CFP | 141.50 |
| CGE | 299.50 |
| CCF | 143 |
| Ferodo | 332 |
| Imetal | 78.10 |
| L'Oreal | 874 |
| Mach Bull | 33.40 |
| Michelin | 1.163 |
| Moët-Henn | 534 |
| Moulinex | 334.80 |
| Paribas | 174 |
| PUK | 111 |
| Penarroya | 56.50 |
| Perrier | 116 |
| Peugeot | 250.90 |
| Rh Poulenc | 120 |
| Saclior | 77.90 |
| St Gobain | 125.10 |
| Suez | 255.10 |
| Télémécan. | 911 |
| Thomson | 214.80 |
| Usinor | 78.70 |

### Zurich

| | |
|---|---|
| Alusuisse | 1.070 |
| Buehrle | 1.160 |
| B Boveri | 1.370 |
| Ciba-Geigy | 1.020 |
| Cr Suisse | 2.860 |
| Fischer | 501 |
| HofRoch-N | 9.875 |
| Nestle | 3.195 |
| Sandoz | 4.375 |
| Ste B Suisse | 428 |
| Sulzer | 2.260 |
| U.B. Suisse | 3.090 |

## Spain's Reserves Rise

MADRID, Aug. 14 (AP-DJ).—Spain's reserves in gold and foreign currency increased $185 million in July, reaching a total of $6.01 billion at the end of the month, the Bank of Spain said today.

## IDC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

Aug. 13, 1975

| | Open | Close | N.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | 162.15 | 161.50 | — 0.50 |
| Zurich | 162.60 | 161.875 | — 0.52 |
| Paris (12.5 kilo) | 160.60 | Closed | — |

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Interinvest Gold indexed Series "B" Bonds (Fr. 1,000).

Indexed value 1,076.66 —11.57
Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

Dominick & — International Bankers.

# U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES
Aug. 14, 1975

**SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sep | 21.70 | 21.70 | 20.40 | 20.70 | 21.30 |
| Oct | 21.00 | 21.00 | 19.85 | 20.45 | 20.55 |
| Mar | 19.85 | 19.95 | 19.10 | 19.60 | 19.55 |
| May | 19.55 | 19.60 | 18.70 | 19.25 | 19.30 |
| Jul | 19.20 | 19.20 | 18.50 | 18.65 | 18.90 |
| Sep | 18.60 | 18.60 | 18.50 | 18.50 | N18.65 |
| Oct | 18.70 | 18.85 | 18.00 | 18.30 | N18.50 |

Sales: 5,416.

**WOOL (6,000 lbs)**

No trades.

**COCOA (30,000 lbs)**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sep | 61.20 | 62.60 | 63.00 | 62.43 | 61.00 |
| Dec | 54.10 | 56.30 | 54.10 | 56.18 | 54.73 |
| Mar | 52.13 | 53.40 | 52.13 | 53.25 | 52.13 |
| May | 50.75 | 51.90 | 50.75 | 51.90 | 51.00 |
| Jul | 49.90 | 50.90 | 49.90 | 50.90 | 50.11 |
| Sep | 49.00 | 50.00 | 49.00 | 50.00 | 49.25 |

Sales: 1,765.

**COPPER (25,000 lbs)**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sep | 58.90 | 58.90 | 58.10 | 58.50 | 58.70 |
| Dec | 60.70 | 60.80 | 60.00 | 60.30 | 60.50 |
| Jan | 61.20 | 61.20 | 60.50 | 60.90 | 61.10 |
| Mar | 62.50 | 62.60 | 61.80 | 62.00 | 62.30 |
| May | 63.50 | 63.50 | 62.80 | 63.00 | 63.30 |
| Jul | 64.60 | 64.60 | 63.90 | 64.00 | 64.30 |
| Sep | 65.10 | 65.10 | 65.00 | 65.00 | 64.30 |

Sales estimated: 1,539.

**POTATOES (50,000 lbs)**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov | 7.52 | 7.52 | 7.52 | 7.52 | 7.02 |
| Mar | 8.64 | 8.64 | 8.64 | 8.64 | 8.14 |
| Apr | 9.56 | 9.56 | 9.56 | 9.56 | 9.06 |
| May | 11.28 | 11.28 | 11.28 | 11.28 | 10.75 |

Sales: 1,286.

**SILVER (5,000 troy oz)**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug | 481.00 | 489.20 | 481.00 | 489.20 | 489.80 |
| Sep | 494.00 | 497.00 | 480.00 | 491.20 | 492.00 |
| Oct | 490.70 | 495.80 | 487.00 | 495.80 | 496.50 |
| Dec | 508.00 | 510.50 | 494.00 | 505.00 | 505.70 |
| May | 529.80 | 537.50 | 516.50 | 526.50 | 526.80 |
| Jul | 537.80 | 541.00 | 524.50 | 534.50 | 534.80 |
| Sep | 545.00 | 548.00 | 533.00 | 542.50 | 542.80 |
| Dec | 557.00 | 557.00 | 545.00 | 554.50 | 554.80 |

Sales estimated: 22,553.

**ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sep | 60.10 | 60.60 | 59.50 | B59.80 | 60.40 |
| Nov | 62.36 | 62.50 | 61.50 | 61.60 | 62.40 |
| Jan | 63.75 | 64.45 | 63.35 | 63.35 | 63.75 |
| Mar | 64.70 | 65.00 | 64.15 | 64.15 | B64.70 |
| May | 65.50 | 65.50 | 65.45 | B65.10 | 65.50 |
| Jul | 66.50 | 66.50 | 66.45 | B66.10 | 66.50 |

Sales: 450.

**COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct | 50.66 | 51.05 | 50.20 | 50.80 | 50.42 |
| Dec | 50.90 | 51.32 | 50.40 | 51.11 | 50.76 |
| Mar | 51.60 | 52.02 | 51.40 | 51.85 | B51.62 |
| May | 62.20 | 62.60 | 62.20 | B52.52 | B52.20 |
| Jul | — | — | — | B53.10 | B52.80 |
| Oct | — | — | — | B53.60 | B53.30 |
| Dec | 53.52 | 53.60 | 53.52 | B53.92 | B53.57 |

Sales: 2,350.

**GOLD (100 troy oz)**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug | 161.50 | 161.50 | 159.00 | 159.60S | 160.50 |
| Sep | 160.10 | 160.10 | 160.10 | 160.50S | 161.50 |
| Oct | 163.00 | 163.50 | 160.00 | 161.30S | 162.40 |
| Dec | 165.10 | 166.30 | 163.00 | 163.90S | 165.00 |
| Feb | 168.50 | 169.00 | 165.80 | 166.90S | 168.00 |
| Apr | 171.80 | 172.10 | 168.30 | 169.90S | 171.00 |
| Jun | 175.40 | 175.40 | 171.70 | 172.90S | 174.00 |
| Aug | 177.00 | 177.50 | 176.50 | 175.90S | 177.00 |
| Oct | 181.50 | 181.50 | 177.60 | 178.90S | 180.00 |
| Dec | 182.50 | 183.50 | 183.50 | 181.90S | 183.00 |

Sales estimated: 2,175.
A—Asked. B—Bid. N—Nominal.

**CHICAGO FUTURES**

**WHEAT (5,000 bu)**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sep | 4.01 | 4.14 | 4.00½ | 4.11 | 4.06 |
| Dec | 4.19 | 4.30 | 4.16 | 4.27½ | 4.22 |
| Mar | 4.29 | 4.42½ | 4.29 | 4.39 | 4.35½ |
| May | 4.33 | 4.44½ | 4.33 | 4.42 | 4.39 |
| Jul | 4.16 | 4.27 | 4.16 | 4.26 | 4.23 |

**CORN (5,000 bu)**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sep | 3.13 | 3.22½ | 3.12 | 3.15 | 3.16 |
| Dec | 3.09 | 3.19 | 3.07 | 3.18 | 3.13 |
| Mar | 3.16 | 3.26½ | 3.14¾ | 3.25½ | 3.18 |
| May | 3.18 | 3.31 | 3.18 | 3.30½ | 3.24 |
| Jul | 3.20 | 3.31 | 3.19½ | 3.30½ | 3.24 |

**SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug | 5.98 | 6.09½ | 5.94 | 6.05 | 6.00 |
| Sep | 5.97 | 6.11 | 5.95 | 6.10 | 6.02 |
| Nov | 6.01 | 6.16 | 5.95 | 6.13 | 6.07 |
| Jan | 6.12 | 6.26 | 6.09 | 6.23 | 6.17 |
| Mar | 6.23 | 6.35½ | 6.19 | 6.35 | 6.27 |
| May | 6.27 | 6.43 | 6.26 | 6.43 | 6.34 |
| Jul | 6.32 | 6.48 | 6.31 | 6.48 | 6.39 |
| Aug | 6.32 | 6.47 | 6.32 | 6.47 | 6939 |

**SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug | 28.20 | 28.65 | 27.90 | 28.50 | 28.75 |
| Sep | 27.25 | 27.70 | 27.00 | 27.50 | 27.80 |
| Oct | 26.15 | 26.85 | 26.05 | 26.60 | 26.80 |
| Dec | 25.20 | 26.00 | 25.05 | 25.75 | 25.80 |
| Jan | 24.65 | 25.50 | 24.60 | 25.20 | 25.45 |
| Mar | 24.65 | 25.30 | 24.65 | 25.00 | 25.30 |
| May | 24.60 | 25.00 | 24.60 | 24.80 | 24.90 |
| Jul | 24.30 | 24.70 | 24.30 | 24.50 | 24.60 |
| Aug | 24.20 | 24.20 | 24.10 | 24.20 | 24.40 |

**SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug | 133.60 | 135.00 | 132.70 | 135.00 | 135.00 |
| Sep | 137.50 | 140.00 | 136.50 | 140.00 | 139.00 |
| Oct | 141.00 | 143.50 | 139.50 | 143.00 | 141.50 |
| Dec | 145.50 | 148.50 | 144.50 | 148.50 | 146.20 |
| Jan | 149.00 | 152.00 | 147.50 | 151.50 | 149.00 |
| Mar | 152.00 | 155.50 | 151.50 | 154.50 | 153.00 |
| May | 155.50 | 156.00 | 155.50 | 156.00 | 157.50 |
| Jul | 162.00 | 162.00 | 161.00 | 161.50 | 162.00 |
| Aug | — | — | — | 162.00 | 163.00 |

**SILVER (5,000 troy oz)**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug | 493.00 | 494.50 | 479.00 | 489.00 | 491.50 |
| Sep | 487.50 | 491.00 | 484.00 | 491.00 | 493.00 |
| Oct | 499.00 | 501.00 | 485.00 | 496.00 | 497.00 |
| Dec | 509.00 | 510.50 | 494.00 | 504.50 | 507.00 |
| Feb | 517.00 | 521.00 | 503.00 | 513.00 | 515.00 |
| Apr | 525.50 | 528.00 | 512.50 | 521.50 | 523.00 |
| Jun | 530.00 | 535.00 | 519.00 | 528.50 | 531.50 |
| Aug | 541.00 | 542.00 | 527.00 | 535.50 | 540.00 |
| Oct | 551.00 | 551.00 | 535.00 | 544.00 | 548.50 |
| Dec | 552.00 | 552.00 | 545.00 | 552.00 | 556.50 |
| Dec | 509.00 | 510.50 | 494.00 | 504.50 | 507.00 |

**LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug | 47.35 | 47.55 | 47.05 | 47.25 | 47.25 |
| Oct | 40.70 | 41.00 | 40.45 | 40.65 | 40.35 |
| Dec | 41.05 | 41.25 | 40.70 | 41.00 | 41.00 |
| Feb | 41.80 | 42.10 | 41.45 | 41.90 | 41.70 |
| Apr | 42.10 | 42.45 | 42.05 | 42.25 | a42.00 |
| Jun | 42.60 | 42.97 | 42.60 | 42.90 | 42.62 |

Sales: Aug 1792; Oct 301; Dec 1524; Feb 635; April 128; June 72.
Open interest: Aug 4482; Oct 11109; Dec 7074; Feb 5666; April 1263; June 565.

**LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug | 56.90 | 56.95 | 56.07 | 56.75 | 56.50 |
| Oct | 49.50 | 49.50 | 48.55 | 48.60 | 49.40 |
| Dec | 49.35 | 49.50 | 48.60 | 48.90 | 49.45 |
| Feb | 49.25 | 49.45 | 48.50 | 49.00 | 49.40 |
| Apr | 46.65 | 46.65 | 45.95 | 46.25 | 46.85 |
| Jun | 47.85 | 47.85 | 47.20 | 47.65 | a48.00 |
| Jul | 48.25 | 48.25 | 47.50 | 47.80 | a48.30 |
| Aug | 46.40 | 47.25 | 46.40 | b47.25 | a46.95 |

Sales: Aug 670; Oct 1460; Dec 2376; Feb 795; April 148; June 72; July 51; Aug 2.
Open interest: Aug 1613; Oct 4412; Dec 6963; Feb 4208; April 1223; June 709; July 426; Aug 28.

**SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug | 48.25 | 48.25 | 48.00 | b48.15 | 48.35 |
| Sep | 54.75 | 55.00 | 53.10 | 53.10 | 54.80 |
| Oct | 54.75 | 54.85 | 53.90 | 54.50 | 54.50 |
| Nov | 57.75 | 58.05 | 57.35 | a57.45 | 57.95 |
| Dec | 63.90 | 64.10 | 62.60 | 63.00 | 63.70 |
| Jan | 60.00 | 60.00 | 59.70 | 59.70 | 60.00 |
| Feb | 56.00 | 56.3 | 56.00 | 56.30 | 56.00 |

Sales: Aug 2; Sep 500; Oct 26; Nov 51; Dec 290; Jan 5; Feb 4.
Open interest: Aug 19; Sep 1668; Oct 249; Nov 461; Dec 1166; Jan 203; Feb 18.

**PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug | 104.60 | 105.10 | 102.10 | b102.10 | 103.60 |
| Feb | 82.15 | 82.65 | 82.15 | a82.15 | a83.65 |
| Mar | 80.25 | 80.65 | 80.25 | a80.25 | a81.75 |
| May | 78.60 | 78.80 | 78.57 | a78.57 | a80.07 |
| Jul | 77.00 | 77.30 | 77.00 | a77.00 | a78.50 |
| Aug | 74.55 | 74.85 | 74.55 | a74.55 | a76.05 |

Sales: Aug 623; Feb 750; March 92; May 73; July 45; Aug 5.
Open interest: Aug 1028; Feb 6459; March 1845; May 2435; July 1320; Aug 51.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

**GOLD (100 troy oz)**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sep | 161.60 | 162.50 | 159.00 | 159.80 | 161.10 |
| Dec | 165.50 | 166.30 | 162.80 | 163.70 | 165.00 |
| Mar | 170.30 | 170.80 | 167.20 | 168.30 | 170.00 |
| Jun | 175.60 | 175.90 | 172.00 | 172.40 | 174.90 |
| Sep | 178.00 | 180.00 | 177.00 | 178.20 | 179.60 |
| Dec | 184.90 | 184.60 | 181.50 | 182.80 | 185.70 |

Sales: Sep. 2,470; Dec. 1,175; March 200; June 63; Sep. 6; Dec. 2.

## London Commodities

| | High | Low | Close (bid-asked) | Previous close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SUGAR** | | | | |
| Oct | 238 | 227 | 233 -234 | 232 -234 |
| Dec | 234.50 | 225 | 229 -229.50 | 230 -229.50 |
| Mar | 232 | 221 | 225.50-226 | 225 -225.50 |
| May | 217.50 | 226 | 220 -221 | 219.50-220 |
| Aug | 222 | 215 | 215 -216 | 216.50-217.50 |
| Oct | 220.25 | 214.50 | 213 -216 | 215 -216 |
| Dec | 220 | 213.50 | 208 -211.05 | 214 -215 |
| Lots: 5,628. | | | | |
| **COCOA** | | | | |
| Sep | 667 | 645 | 665 -667 | 648 -650 |
| Dec | 612 | 596 | 608 -609 | 602 -603 |
| Mar | 597 | 596 | 584 -598 | 592 -592.50 |
| May | 592 | 580 | 588.50-590 | 586 -590 |
| Jul | 580 | | 583 -585 | 581 -583 |
| Sep | No trade | | 483 -490 | 579 -586 |
| Dec | No trade | | 478 -482 | 575 -586 |
| Lots: 3,429. | | | | |
| **COFFEE** | | | | |
| Sep | 760 | | 760 -761 | 752 -752.50 |
| Nov | 765 | 755 | 763.50-764 | 752 -756 |
| Jan | 770 | 760 | 769.50-770.50 | 762 -762.50 |
| Mar | 772.50 | 762 | 771.50-773 | 764 -765 |
| May | 776 | 764 | 775 -776 | 767 -768 |
| Jul | 777 | 767 | 776.50-777 | 766.50-768 |
| Sep | 778 | 769 | 778 -778.50 | 770 -770.50 |
| Lots: 540. | | | | |

## London Metal Markets

| | Today Bid-asked | Previous Bid-asked |
|---|---|---|
| Copper wire bars: spot | 605 - 606 | 610 - 611 |
| 3 months | 626.50- 627.50 | 631.50- 632 |
| Cathodes: spot | 592 - 594 | 599 - 599.50 |
| 3 months | 613 - 615 | 619 - 619.50 |
| Tin: spot | 3.235 - 3.240 | 3.255 - 3.260 |
| 3 months | 3.290 - 3.295 | 3.290 - 3.295 |
| Lead: spot | 188.50- 190 | 186 - 186.50 |
| 3 months | 197.50- 198 | 194 - 194.50 |
| Zinc: spot | 359 - 361 | 359 - 361 |
| 3 months | 371 - 373 | 372 - 372.50 |
| Silver: spot | 232 - 232.20 | 239.50- 240 |
| 3 months | 239.40- 239.60 | 247 - 247.10 |

## Paris Commodities

| COCOA | High | Low | Close (bid-asked) | Ch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sep | 625 | 623 | 620-625 | + 2 |
| Dec | 582 | 571 | 575-575½ | — 3½ |
| Mar | 565 | 559 | 560-564 | — 4 |
| May | — | — | 557-563 | — 7 |
| Jul | — | — | 552-562 | + 2 |
| Sep | — | — | 552-562 | + 2 |

Lots: 50.

## *Thursday's New Highs and Lows*

NEW HIGHS- 5

Dillon Cos; GtNorIron; Int Paper; Int RectH; McLean Trk

NEW LOWS-23

Allied Pd; APL Cp; ARA Svc; BT Mtg Inv; Bulova Wat; Bunker Hill; CampRd Lk; Carr Gen; ChaseMTr; Clev Pitts; Fibrebrd Cp; FstNatBos 4; GifWn wt wi; Houston LP; IDS RltyTr; LTV Cp pfA; Nashua Cp; Scot LFd; Sun Chem; TexOil Gas; Tex Util; TrnWAir pf; Un Guarnty

## Markets Closed

**All banks and stock markets in France closed at noon Thursday. In Italy stock markets were closed, but banks remained open. All banks and financial markets are closed Friday in Belgium, Italy, France and parts of West Germany (excluding Frankfurt) and Switzerland (excluding Basel and Zurich). This is to celebrate the Assumption Day holiday.**

## Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. commercial banks to their foreign branches fell $547 million to $1.63 billion in the week ending Aug. 6, the Federal Reserve reported today. This was $1,060 billion lower than the level of Eurodollar borrowings in the year-ago week.

# International Bonds Traded in Europe

**Midday Indicated Prices**

**Dollar Bonds**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Air France 8½-87 | 100¼ | 101¼ |
| Asahi 10½-80 | 101½ | 102½ |
| ASEA 8½-86 | 90 | 91 |
| Ashland 8-87 | 88½ | 89½ |
| Aust.I.D. 10-81 | 102 | 103 |
| Aust-Swiss 8-87 | 88¾ | 89¾ |
| Bk Tokyo 7¼-76 | 99½ | 100½ |
| BFCE 9-82 | 99¼ | 100¼ |
| Bergen 8-87 | 92 | 93 |
| B.N.P. 9½-81 | 100¼ | 101¼ |
| Borregaard 8¼-86 | 92 | 93 |
| Broken Hill 10-90 | 101¼ | 102¼ |
| Broken Hill 9½-81 | 100 | 101 |
| Carlsberg 8¼-86 | 98 | 99 |
| Carrier 8-87 | 88¼ | 89¼ |
| CNE 9½-85 | 98 | 99 |
| CN Rhone 10-80 '82 | 102 | 103 |
| Cons Food 7½-91 | 83½ | 84½ |
| Conoco 8-86 | 95 | 96 |
| Cont Tel 8¼-86 | 93 | 94 |
| Copen Copn 7¼-87 | 83½ | 84½ |
| Copen Tel 8½-86 | 96½ | 97½ |
| Corning 8½-86 | 99 | 100 |
| Cut Ham 8-87 | 90¾ | 91¾ |
| Dana 8-87 | 89 | 90 |
| Denmark 9-82 | 101½ | 102½ |
| Denmark 7½-90 | 81½ | 82½ |
| Dow Cor 9½-86 | 98½ | 99½ |
| Dupont 7½-78 | 99¼ | 100¼ |
| EIB 9½-85 | 99½ | 100½ |
| Ericsson 8¼-87 | 100 | 101 |
| Esso 7¼-78 | 99 | 100 |
| Euro 8-85 Nov | 97¾ | 98¾ |
| First Chic 7-80 | 93 | 94 |
| Gen Cab 8¼-87 | 88 | 89 |
| Gen Mills 8-86 | 97¼ | 98¼ |
| Gen Mot 8¼-76 | 101 | 102 |
| Gen Met 8¼-86 | 101½ | 102½ |
| G H H 7½-88 | 83 | 84 |
| GTE 8¼-86 | 96½ | 97½ |
| Haas 8-76 | 100 | 101 |
| Haas 8½-85 | 100¼ | 101¼ |
| I.D.B.J. 9¼-82 | 100 | 101 |
| Intl Utr 8¼-82 | 93 | 94 |
| Kimberly 8¼-86 | 96¼ | 100¼ |
| Marubeni 9¼-82 | 98½ | 99½ |
| Michelin 7¼-88 | 90½ | 91½ |
| Mitsu 9¼-80 | 101 | 102 |
| Monsanto 9¼-85 | 100½ | 101½ |
| Motorola 8-87 | 93½ | 94½ |
| NrgKomBk 7½-87 | 83 | 84 |
| Norsk Hyd. 9¼-85 | 100½ | 101½ |
| NorthAMR 7¼-79 | 97½ | 98½ |
| Ontario 8½-86 | 97 | 98 |
| Oslo 8½-86 | 95½ | 96½ |
| Otis-Elev 8¼-85 | 101½ | 102½ |
| Owens Corn 9-84 | 99¼ | 100¼ |
| Pac.Light 9½-81 | 100¼ | 101¼ |
| Fac.Light 8-82 | 83½ | 89½ |
| Papua 9½-82 | 99 | 100 |
| Pemex 10¼-82 | 98½ | 99½ |
| Pennwalt 8-87 | 89 | 90 |
| PhilMorris 8½-86 | 101½ | 102½ |
| QuebecHyd 8½-86 | 100 | 101 |
| QuebecHyd 8¼-85 | 98½ | 99½ |
| Queb.Prov. 7½-88 | 85½ | 86½ |
| Queensld 8½-86 | 91½ | 92½ |
| Ralston 7½-87 | 91¼ | 92¼ |
| Richardson 8½-85 | 99½ | 100½ |
| S.A.S. 8-85 | 86¼ | 87¼ |
| Scanraff 8½-88 | 95½ | 96½ |
| Scott 8½-86 | 99½ | 100½ |
| Shell 8-86 | 97 | 98 |
| Shell 7½-87 | 92 | 93 |
| Singer 11-77 | 101¼ | 102¼ |
| Skandin. 10½-81 | 102½ | 103½ |
| SNCF 9½-81 | 100½ | 101½ |
| St. Ind. 8½-80 | 100 | 101 |
| St. Ind 8½-80 | 99 | 100 |
| Sumitomo 9½-80 | 100½ | 101½ |
| Swed Exp 9-82 | 97½ | 98½ |
| Svenon 8-87 | 78¼ | 87¼ |
| Tenneco 7½-79 | 97¼ | 98¼ |
| Tenneco 7¼-87 | 85 | 87½ |
| Textron 7¼-87 | 83 | 84 |
| Tokyo Cur 10¼-81 | 101¼ | [illegible] |
| TokyoCur 7½-85 | 97¼ | 98¼ |
| Transocean 8-86 | 91 | 92 |
| Transocean 7½-86 | 71 | 72 |
| Union Oil 7½-79 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Union Oil 7½-87 | 91 | 92 |
| Utah 8-87 | 92¼ | 93¼ |
| Volvo 9½-85 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Volvo 8-87 | 86 | 87 |
| Beatrice 4½-92 | 90 | 92 |
| Borden 6¼-91 | 98 | 100 |
| Borden 5-92 | 86½ | 88½ |
| BroadHale 4½-87 | 73½ | 75½ |
| Carnation 4-88 | 83½ | 85½ |
| Chevron 5-88 | 95½ | 97½ |
| Chrysler 4½-88 | 74 | 76 |
| Chrysler 5-85 | 55 | 57 |
| Cont Tel 5½-85 | 74½ | 76½ |
| Cumm In 6½-88 | 80½ | 82½ |
| Dart Ind 4¾-88 | 83 | 85 |
| EastKodak 4½-88 | 110 | 112 |
| Econ Lab 4½-87 | 80 | 82 |
| Firestone 5-88 | 82 | 84 |
| Ford 6-86 | 85½ | 87½ |
| Ford 5-88 | 72 | 74 |
| Gen Elec 4¼-85 | 73 | 75 |
| Gen Elec 4¼-87 | 82½ | 84½ |
| Gen Food 4½-82 | 81½ | 83½ |
| Gillette 4½-82 | 80 | 82 |
| Gillette 4¾-87 | 71½ | 73½ |
| Gould 5-87 | 76½ | 78½ |
| Gulf West. 5-88 | 81 | 83 |
| Halliburt 4½-87 | 124 | 125 |
| Honeywell 6-86 | 74 | 76 |
| ITT 4½-87 | 67 | 69 |
| I.S.E. 6¼-89 | 73½ | 75½ |
| McDerm 4¾-87 | 137 | 139 |
| Morgan JP 4½-87 | 109 | 111 |
| Nabisco 5½-88 | 91 | 93 |
| Owens Ill 4½-87 | 87½ | 89½ |
| Penney JC 4½-87 | 76 | 78 |
| Phil Lamp 4½-87 | 87 | 89 |
| R C A 5-88 | 74½ | 76½ |
| Revlon 4½-82 | 101½ | 103½ |
| Revlon 4½-87 | 93½ | 95½ |
| Sperry 4¼-88 | 92 | 94 |
| Squibb Int 4¾-87 | 87½ | 87½ |
| Texaco 4½-88 | 72 | 75 |
| UnCarb 4½-82 | 101½ | 103½ |
| Warnlam 4½-87 | 88 | 90 |
| Warnlam 4¾-88 | 75 | 78 |
| Xerox 5-88 | 72 | 74 |

**Convertible Bonds**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amexco 4¼-87 | 94 | 95 |
| Am Tob 5½-88 | 101 | [illegible] |
| Ashland 5-88 | 77½ | [illegible] |
| Beatrice 6½-91 | 101 | 103 |

**Bondtrade—Index**

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

| | Med. | Long | Conv |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yesterday | 93.25 | 87.97 | 95.45 |
| Previous | 93.25 | 87.97 | 95.97 |

# Toronto Stocks

**Closing Prices Aug. 14, 1975**

| | High | Low | Last | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2400 Abby Glen | 425 | 420 | 420 | —10 |
| 8619 Abitibi | $10¾ | 10½ | 10 | —⅛ |
| 100 Acklands | $16½ | 16½ | 16½ | +¼ |
| 3100 Agnico E | $5½ | 5⅛ | 5⅝ | —⅛ |
| 200 Agra Ind | $5⅝ | 5¾ | 5¾ | |
| 2910 Alta Gas A | $12¼ | 12 | 12¼ | |
| 100 Alta Nat | $20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | +¾ |
| 60 Algo Cent | $13½ | 12½ | 10½ | +⅛ |
| 10 Alminex | $5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | —⅛ |
| 50 Argus C pr | $13 | 13 | 13 | |
| 1450 Atco A | $10 | 9¾ | 9¾ | —⅛ |
| 745 BP Can | $12½ | 12¼ | 12¼ | —¼ |
| 100 Banister C | $7½ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 7350 Bank N S | $44½ | 44 | 44 | —¼ |
| 300 Baton B | $8¾ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | —⅜ |
| 3942 Bell Canad | $43¾ | 43½ | 43¼ | +¾ |
| 350 Beth Cop A | $11½ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| 1700 Block Bros | 330 | 330 | 330 | |
| 10 Bovis Cor | 140 | 140 | 140 | + 8 |
| 250 Bralor Res | 221 | 221 | 221 | + 6 |
| 1140 Bramalea | $5¼ | 5 | 5 | —⅛ |
| 500 Brameda | 80 | 80 | 80 | |
| 250 Brenda M | 470 | 415 | 415 | — 5 |
| 80 BC Forest | $15⅝ | 16⅝ | 15⅝ | —⅜ |
| 2110 BC Phone | $109¾ | 109 | 109½ | +⅛ |
| 1300 Brunswk | 420 | 410 | 410 | — 5 |
| 350 Budd Auto | $5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | +⅛ |
| 3220 Cad Frv | $12 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | —½ |
| 8300 Cal Pow A | $25¾ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | —⅜ |
| 3450 Camflo | $13 | 12¾ | 12⅞ | |
| 430 Campau A | $5⅝ | 5¼ | 5½ | +⅛ |
| 635 C Pakrs C | $20½ | 20½ | 20½ | —¼ |
| 1750 C Tung | 340 | 335 | 335 | |
| 600 C Cablesy | 14 | 14 | 14 | —1 |
| 2100 Cdn Cel | 495 | 490 | 490 | — 5 |
| 1620 C Imp Bank | $25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | |
| 1239 C Ind Gas | $7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| 3934 Cdn Tire A | $50¾ | 50 | 50⅛ | +⅛ |
| 300 C Utilies | $8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | —⅛ |
| 3950 Candel Oil | $12½ | 12 | 12½ | +⅜ |
| 455 Cassiar | $6¼ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | —⅛ |
| 1520 Celanese | 475 | 465 | 470 | — 5 |
| 900 Chieftan D | $8¾ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | —⅛ |
| 3000 Coch Will | 72 | 71 | 72 | + 1 |
| 400 C Holiday I | 340 | 340 | 340 | |
| 760 C Rambler | 145 | 137 | 137 | — 8 |
| 300 Con Distrb | 370 | 365 | 365 | — 5 |
| 20102 Cons Gas | $12⅝ | 12¾ | 12¾ | —⅛ |
| 200 Craigmt | 435 | 435 | 435 | |
| 300 Crush Intl | $8½ | 8½ | 8½ | —½ |
| 1940 Denison | $57½ | 57½ | 57½ | |
| 3500 Dicknsn | $8⅞ | 8¾ | 8¾ | —⅛ |
| 2900 Dofasco A | $25½ | 25¼ | 25½ | +⅛ |
| 355 Dom Store | $17⅝ | 17½ | 17⅝ | |
| 10 Du Pont | $19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | —⅛ |
| 4570 East Mal | 355 | 320 | 320 | —15 |
| 900 Electro A | $6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | —⅛ |
| 550 Emco | $8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | +⅛ |
| 4220 Falcon C | $7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | +⅛ |
| 475 Falcon | $35 | 34¾ | 34¾ | —¼ |
| 300 Fed Ind A | $5½ | 5½ | 5½ | +⅛ |
| 500 Francana | $9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9½ | +⅛ |
| 100 Fraser A | $20 | 20 | 20 | + 1 |
| 1010 Gnt Mascl | $8 | 56 | 56 | |
| 1000 Gibraltar | $5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 100 Goodyear | $14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | —¼ |
| 200 Grandut | 120 | 120 | 120 | + 5 |
| 25 Gt Oil Sds | $5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 400 GL Paper | $23 | 23 | 23 | |
| 100 Gt W Life | $55½ | 55½ | 55½ | —1½ |
| 700 Greyhnd | $13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | —⅛ |
| 1975 Guar Trst | $5⅛ | 6 | 6 | —⅛ |
| 950 Hambro C | 220 | 215 | 215 | |
| 435 Hawker S | $6½ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| 1208 Houston O | 145 | 142 | 145 | + 4 |
| 7010 H Bay Co | $17¼ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | —⅛ |
| 1550 H uron Eri | $24¼ | 24 | 24¼ | +¼ |
| 1425 IAC | $19⅛ | 18½ | 18⅞ | +⅛ |
| 200 Inducmin | $8 | 8 | 8 | —⅛ |
| 1100 Inland Gas | $9½ | 9 | 9½ | |
| 7107 Int Mogul | 315 | 305 | 305 | —15 |
| 6200 Intpr Pipe | $12⅞ | 12¾ | 12¾ | +⅛ |
| 61 Jannock | $5½ | 5½ | 5½ | —⅛ |
| 4740 Kaiser Re | $10¾ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| 500 Kaps Tron | 255 | 255 | 255 | |
| 100 Kelsey H | $8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 630 Kerr A A | $12¾ | 12½ | 12½ | —¼ |
| 586 Labatt A | $19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | |
| 5 Lab Min | $27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | —¼ |
| 1250 LOnt Cem | 340 | 335 | 340 | +10 |
| 70 Lob Co A | $5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | —⅛ |
| 300 Mclan H A | $8½ | 8½ | 8½ | +⅛ |
| 2457 MB Ltd | $21¼ | 21 | 21¼ | +¼ |
| 500 M Lf Mills | $26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | +¼ |
| 1000 Malgmi A | $16½ | 16¼ | 16¼ | —¼ |
| 6275 Moore | $45½ | 45¼ | 45¼ | —1¼ |
| 6999 Noranda A | $35⅛ | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | +⅜ |
| 736 Nor Elect | $29 | 29 | 29 | —⅛ |
| 100 Nowsco W | $19 | 19 | 19 | +⅛ |
| 180 OSF Ind | 310 | 310 | 310 | — 5 |
| 400 Orchan | 240 | 240 | 240 | — 4 |
| 760 Oshawa A | $5½ | 5½ | 5½ | —⅛ |
| 4600 Pamour | 56½ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | —⅛ |
| 2287 PanCan P | $15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | —¼ |
| 2600 Patino N V | $13¼ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | +⅛ |
| 675 Pine Point | $30 | 29¾ | 30 | |
| 1010 Placer | $19⅝ | 19½ | 19½ | —⅛ |
| 2725 Que Sturg | 325 | 305 | 318 | —15 |
| 600 Rayrock | 83 | 83 | 83 | — 2 |
| 200 Redpath A | $22 | 22 | 22 | |
| 325 Reed Oslr A | 56½ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 800 Reichhold | $20½ | 20½ | 20½ | —⅛ |
| 800 Revnu Prp | 87 | 87 | 87 | — 1 |
| 490 Rothman | $12½ | 12¼ | 12½ | +⅛ |
| 4670 Shell Can | $16¾ | 16½ | 16½ | |
| 14021 Sherritt A | $7¼ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 550 Siebens | $12⅛ | 12 | 12 | —¼ |
| 9463 Simpsons | $8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| 2081 Simpson S | $10¾ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| 225 Slater Stl | $9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | |
| 700 Southm A | $25¼ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | —⅛ |
| 200 St Brodcst | $8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | |
| 1600 Stelco A | $30 | 29¾ | 29¾ | |
| 700 Steep R | 132 | 130 | 132 | + 2 |
| 14780 Sundale O | $4⅞ | 6 | 6⅛ | |
| 155 Teck Cor A | 310 | 310 | 310 | — 5 |
| 1580 Teck Cor B | 265 | 260 | 260 | — 5 |
| 200 Teledyne | $5¾ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 940 Texaco | $30 | 29⅞ | 30 | |
| 1724 Tor Dm Bk | $43½ | 43 | 43 | |
| 6090 Traders A | $14⅛ | 14 | 14 | |
| 1110 Trans Mt | $10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| 2834 TrCan PL | $10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | |
| 600 Un Carbid | $21½ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | |
| 16735 UGas A | $8 | 7½ | 8 | |
| 600 U Keno | $10¾ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| 1900 U Siscoe | $5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 6000 Upp Can | 124 | 120 | 124 | + 4 |
| 1100 Voyager P | 59 | 58 | 59 | |
| 2300 Westburne | $11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 300 West Mine | 205 | 205 | 205 | |
| 1000 Weston | $19 | 18¾ | 19 | |
| 161 White Pas | $7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 700 Willroy | 137 | 136 | 136 | |
| 750 Woodwd A | $20¾ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | |
| 333 Yk Bear | 235 | 235 | 235 | + 8 |
| 300 Yukon C | 105 | 105 | 105 | |

Total sales 1,017,629 shares.

## Market Summary

Aug. 14, 1975

### Most Actives—New York

| | Sales | Close | N.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Xerox Co | 132,100 | 55⅛ | + ½ |
| Nat Semicn | 128,700 | 36¾ | — ⅞ |
| IntTelTel | 120,100 | 20 | —1⅛ |
| Polaroid | 111,900 | 34⅛ | |
| Dover Corp | 109,700 | 39½ | — ⅞ |
| Am Tel&Tel | 107,400 | 48¼ | — ⅜ |
| Travelers | 106,500 | 21½ | — ⅝ |
| Armst Ck | 105,000 | 20¾ | — ½ |
| Citicorp | 101,900 | 31⅞ | — ⅝ |
| GenTel&El | 97,600 | 22¼ | — ½ |
| Va ElPow | 92,300 | 12 | — ⅛ |
| Black Deck | 91,200 | 25⅞ | — ⅜ |
| Houston LP | 86,800 | 19¼ | — ¼ |
| RCA | 84,100 | 17⅛ | — ½ |
| Texaco Inc | 82,900 | 24⅛ | — ¼ |

| | Today | Prev. day |
|---|---|---|
| Volume (in millions) | 12.46 | 12.00 |
| Advances | 379 | 347 |
| Declines | 931 | 954 |
| Unchanged | 422 | 459 |
| Total issues | 1732 | 1760 |
| New 1975 highs | 5 | 11 |
| New 1975 lows | 23 | 17 |

### Most Actives—American

| | Sales | Close | N.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Syntex Corp | 63,500 | 31½ | — ⅞ |
| Intl Bknnol | 37,500 | 1½ | |
| Ryan Hom | 27,600 | 19 | — ½ |
| Milgo Elect | 25,000 | 16¼ | — ⅜ |
| Champ Ho | 23,400 | 3¼ | + ⅛ |
| Westates P | 18,300 | 10½ | + ¼ |
| Arundel | 15,700 | 4⅛ | |
| Mego Intl | 14,900 | 6½ | — ⅛ |
| Coleman | 12,200 | 12⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Nat Patent | 11,800 | 10 | — ⅜ |

Approx total stock sales 1,310,000
Stock sales year ago 1,137,860

American Stock Index:

| High | Low | Close | N.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 86.07 | 85.72 | 85.85 | —0.21 |

### *Dow Jones Averages*

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 Ind | 818.76 | 824.08 | 812.73 | 817.04 | — 3.52 |
| 20 Trn | 156.47 | 157.94 | 155.77 | 156.67 | — 0.70 |
| 15 Util | 77.71 | 78.03 | 76.91 | 77.26 | — 0.58 |
| 65 Stk | 246.78 | 248.46 | 245.03 | 246.32 | — 1.01 |

### *Standard & Poor's*

| | High | Low | Close | N.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 425 Industrials | 95.92 | 95.45 | 96.11 | —0.38 |
| 15 Railroads | 35.33 | 34.93 | 35.05 | —0.19 |
| 60 Utilities | 40.87 | 40.17 | 40.44 | —0.32 |
| 500 Stocks | 86.34 | 85.02 | 85.60 | —0.37 |

### *NYSE Index*

| | High | Low | Close | N.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Composite | 45.72 | 45.62 | 45.64 | —0.24 |
| Industrials | 50.68 | 50.53 | 50.59 | —0.23 |
| Transportation | 30.15 | 30.02 | 30.02 | —0.15 |
| Utilities | 31.15 | 31.19 | 31.12 | —0.22 |
| Finance | 46.87 | 46.56 | 46.56 | —0.46 |

### *Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.*

| | Shares Buy | Sales | *Short |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 13 | 155,102 | 262,408 | 5,930 |
| Aug. 12 | 173,478 | 280,285 | 6,002 |
| Aug. 11 | 152,464 | 314,734 | 9,138 |
| Aug. 8 | 150,850 | 266,850 | 7,798 |
| Aug. 7 | 167,283 | 257,065 | 5,369 |
| Aug. 6 | 167,991 | 315,459 | 6,914 |

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

## Montreal Stocks

| | | High | Low | Last | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2444 Bank Mont | $ | 16½ | 16 | 16½ | —⅛ |
| 7200 Basic Res | $ | 10½ | 9½ | 9½ | —¼ |
| 100 Bombard | | 330 | 330 | 330 | |
| 510 Cdn Cement | $ | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 250 Cdn Indust | $ | 21½ | 21 | 21 | —½ |
| 100 Canron | $ | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | —¼ |
| 300 Con Bath | $ | 26¾ | 26½ | 26¾ | |
| 4600 Dom Bridge | $ | 25⅛ | 25½ | 25½ | —⅛ |
| 403 Imasco | $ | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ | |
| 100 Molson A | $ | 21½ | 21½ | 21¼ | +½ |
| 300 Mont Trust | $ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 300 Power Cp | $ | 9 | 9 | 9 | —⅛ |
| 1659 Price Co | $ | 16⅛ | 16 | 16½ | +⅛ |
| 2665 Royal Bank | $ | 33¾ | 33½ | 33¾ | +¼ |
| 200 Unican Sec | | 200 | 200 | 200 | +15 |

Total sales 239,476 shares.

## Greek Tourism Up

ATHENS, Aug. 14 (UPI).—The number of tourists visiting Greece during July increased by 60 per cent compared with the same month last year, an official of the National Tourist Organization said today.

# Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank Insurance & Industrial stocks.

**Closing Prices Aug. 14, 1975**

**Bank and Trust**

| | Bid | Ask |
|---|---|---|
| Bankam | 41½ | 41⅞ |
| 1st Bk Sy | 36¾ | 37½ |
| 1stKemp S | 15½ | 16¼ |
| 1st Wn F | 11⅛ | 11⅞ |
| Hartf NC | 14¾ | 14⅞ |
| Midl Bks | 20½ | 21½ |
| Shaw Cp | 30¾ | 32¼ |
| U Va Bks | 16⅛ | 16¾ |
| Va N Bnk | 14¼ | 15¾ |

**Insurance**

| | Bid | Ask |
|---|---|---|
| Fid Un Lf | 17⅛ | 18⅛ |

**Industrials**

| | Bid | Ask |
|---|---|---|
| AFA PrS | 5¾ | 6¼ |
| AID Inc | 3⅞ | 4⅛ |
| AVM Co | 2 | 2½ |
| Acushnt | 11½ | 12¼ |
| Addisn W | 9½ | 9⅞ |
| Adv Ros | 1½ | 1¾ |
| Alberts | 4⅞ | 5⅜ |
| Alico Inc | 7⅞ | 8⅛ |
| Allyn Bac | 4½ | 4⅞ |
| A El Lab | 1⅝ | 2 |
| Am Exp | 34½ | 35 |
| Am Fint | 11 | 11⅞ |
| Am Furn | 3⅛ | 3⅝ |
| Am Greet | 9½ | 9⅞ |
| Am Tclev | 11 | 11¼ |
| Am Weld | 8¾ | 9¼ |
| Amtr Dv | 1 | 1¼ |
| Anadite | 4½ | 4⅞ |
| Anheus B | 33⅞ | 34¼ |
| Ard May | 2¼ | 2⅝ |
| ArkWtG | 16¼ | 16⅝ |
| Arvida | 5 | 5¼ |
| AsCC Bot | 14 | 14¼ |
| AtlGas Lt | 12⅛ | 12¼ |
| Baird At | 4⅞ | 5⅜ |
| Balt PatC | 10½ | 11½ |
| Bang Hy | 11½ | 12¼ |
| Bkam Rlt | 6¼ | 6⅝ |
| Bassett F | 17½ | 18¼ |
| Bayls Mk | 8¾ | 9¼ |
| Beeling F | 5 | 5½ |
| Betz Lab | 35⅛ | 36⅛ |
| Bibb Co | 6¼ | 7¼ |
| Bird Sen | 42 | 44 |
| Birtchr | 1¼ | 1½ |
| Bick Hills | 34 | 35½ |
| Bonza Int | 2¼ | 2½ |
| Booz AH | 5⅞ | 6⅛ |
| Braden | 3⅞ | 4⅛ |
| Brinks | 10¾ | 11¼ |
| Brks Sca | 13⅞ | 14½ |
| Brwning | 3⅞ | 4⅛ |
| Buckb M | 5⅞ | 6⅛ |
| Buckeye | 9½ | 9¾ |
| Burn Sim | 6 | 6½ |
| CarnSv | 25⅛ | 26⅛ |
| Camal Ch | 1⅝ | 2⅛ |
| Conrad H | 1¼ | 1¾ |
| Cap Seat | 4¼ | 5¼ |
| Captn Air | 2¼ | 2⅞ |
| Cap Tec | 2 | 2⅜ |
| Care Co | 2 | 2¼ |
| CenVt PS | 16⅛ | 16⅝ |
| Chm Las | 3 | 9 |
| Chera Ut | 7 | 16 |
| Chi Briog | 84 | 85½ |
| Chilte Co | 3⅞ | 4½ |
| ChrisSe | 118 | 121 |
| Circle F | 2⅛ | 3 |
| CitznUt A | 27¼ | 29¾ |
| CitznUt B | 29⅛ | 29⅝ |
| Clark Mf | 24⅛ | 25⅛ |
| Clow Co | 8 | 8½ |
| Colu Vent | 3 | 3¼ |
| Com Cir | 13¼ | 14 |
| Coml Sh | 19½ | 21 |
| Comw Pa | 24½ | 25¼ |
| Con Pap | 41¾ | 42¼ |
| Craw Co | 26 | 28 |
| Cross Co | 11¾ | 12 |
| Cutlr Fed | 2½ | 3½ |
| Danly M | 5⅞ | 6 |
| Data Dgn | 2 | 2⅝ |
| Data 100 | 9⅛ | 9⅝ |
| Dayt Inc | 28 | 29½ |
| Decor In | 2⅞ | 3⅜ |
| DeKlb Ag | 34¾ | 35½ |
| Delhi Oil | 2⅞ | 3 |
| DeLux C | 26 | 26½ |
| Det CanT | 11½ | 12½ |
| Det IntBr | 28¾ | 29¾ |
| Dewey El | ½ | 1 |
| Diam Cry | 10½ | 10½ |
| Dixn Cru | 15⅛ | 16⅛ |
| Doculel | 7⅞ | 8⅛ |
| Dollar G | 7⅝ | 7⅞ |
| Dorch G | 10⅛ | 10⅝ |
| Dow Jone | 25 | 26 |
| Doyle DB | 10 | 10½ |
| Dunkin D | 4¾ | 5⅛ |
| Duriron | 18¾ | 19¼ |
| Eberln In | 3 | 3½ |
| Econ Lab | 26⅛ | 26⅝ |
| ElPas El | 9½ | 10 |
| Elba Syst | 4½ | 5¼ |
| Elder Be | 5 | 5⅛ |
| Elec Nucl | 8⅞ | 9¼ |
| Elec Mod | 1⅞ | 2⅛ |
| Energy C | 3⅜ | 3⅞ |
| Entwistl | 2⅞ | 3⅜ |
| Equty Oil | 16¾ | 17¼ |
| Erie Tec | 7 | 9 |
| Ethan Al | 20½ | 21½ |
| Fab Tek | 1⅝ | 1½ |
| Fingrht | 1⅞ | 2⅛ |
| Fst Bost | 15½ | 16⅛ |
| Ficknr | 21⅞ | 22⅝ |
| Fla WatU | 1 | 11½ |
| Forest O | 13 | 13⅝ |
| Frmigil | 5 | 1⅛ |
| Folomal | 8⅜ | 9¼ |
| Frkln Cp | 3¾ | 4⅛ |
| Frnkln El | 7½ | 8 |
| Frnd Ice | 24 | 24½ |
| Gon RlEs | 3⅝ | 4¼ |
| Gov EFin | 7 | 7¾ |
| Graph Cn | 10⅞ | 11⅜ |
| Green Mt | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| Grey Adv | 7 | 7½ |
| Gulf Intst | 9½ | 10¼ |
| Gyrodn | 3⅝ | 4⅛ |
| Harper R | 6⅝ | 7⅛ |
| Henred F | 14½ | 15½ |
| Holobm | 1⅝ | 2 |
| Hoover | 12½ | 13 |
| Horiz Res | 2½ | 3¼ |
| Huck Mfg | 4⅞ | 5¼ |
| Huds Pap | 22½ | 24¼ |
| Hyatt Co | 4 | 4⅛ |
| Hyatt Int | 4 | 4⅛ |
| Ind Nuclr | 3½ | 3½ |
| Infra Ind | 1½ | 2 |
| Interc en | 3½ | 3½ |
| Intrmt G | 11½ | 12⅛ |
| InBk Wsh | 3⅝ | 4 |
| IaSou Ut | 27¾ | 23½ |
| Jamsby | 11¾ | 12½ |
| Jiffy Fds | 1⅛ | 1½ |
| Joslyn M | 14 | 14¾ |
| KMS Ind | 3½ | 3⅞ |
| Kaisr Stl | 35¾ | 35⅞ |
| KabStl pf | 18⅝ | 19⅛ |
| Kalvar | 3½ | 3⅞ |
| Kaman A | 17¼ | 17¾ |
| Kampg A | 4¾ | 5¾ |
| Katz Gre | 1⅝ | 1⅞ |
| Kaysam | 1¼ | 1¾ |
| Kear Tr | 5⅝ | 5¾ |
| Kelly Svc | 10 | 10½ |
| Keuff Ess | 12½ | 12¾ |
| Keye Fib | 13⅛ | 14⅜ |
| Kev CusF | 3¾ | 4⅛ |
| King Int | 1⅞ | 2¼ |
| Knap Vbg | 12½ | 13½ |
| Lance In | 20 | 20¾ |
| Land Res | ⅝ | 1⅛ |
| Lin Bcast | 7¾ | 8⅛ |
| Log Efrn | 2½ | 3 |
| Madisn G | 12⅛ | 12⅝ |
| Maj Rlty | 1⅛ | 1⅝ |
| Malfkrt | 44½ | 45¼ |
| Manor C | 2¼ | 2⅝ |
| Marit Frt | 5⅞ | 6⅝ |
| Maui LP | 8¼ | 8⅞ |
| McCor | 34¾ | 35¾ |
| McQuay | 9½ | 10¼ |
| Measur | 15¾ | 16¼ |
| Medtrn | 33¼ | 34½ |
| Merid In | 2 | 2⅜ |
| Mdlsx W | 12¼ | 13 |
| Midld Ca | 1⅝ | 2⅛ |
| Midw Gt | 13 | 14 |
| Millipr | 47 | 49 |
| Miner In | 4½ | 4¾ |
| Minn Gas | 17⅞ | 18⅛ |
| Miss Vl G | 13½ | 14⅛ |
| Mrs S Pie | 11½ | 12¼ |
| Mont Col | 6⅛ | 6½ |
| Moore P | 7⅞ | 8¼ |
| Moore S | 17¼ | 18¾ |
| Morch M | 2¼ | 3¼ |
| Mot Club | 4⅜ | 4¾ |
| Mueller | 7½ | 8 |
| Narap Cp | 6⅝ | 7⅝ |
| Nat G&O | 8 | 8⅝ |
| Nat Lib | 3½ | 3⅞ |
| N SecRsh | 3¼ | 4⅛ |
| Natnw Rl | 3¼ | 4¼ |
| NJ Nat G | 10¾ | 11½ |
| Nielsn A | 17 | 17½ |
| Nielsn B | 18½ | 19 |
| NoCar Gs | 9 | 9⅝ |
| N Eur Oil | 32 | 33 |
| Nortrp Ki | 13⅝ | 14¼ |
| NW NatG | 7 | 7¾ |
| NW PuSv | 17⅛ | 17⅝ |
| Noxel Cp | 10¾ | 11 |
| Ogilvy M | 17¼ | 18 |
| Ohio Ferr | 14⅝ | 15½ |
| Oil Shale | 4⅛ | 4⅝ |
| Ormont | 6⅛ | 6½ |
| Otter TP | 16¾ | 17¼ |
| Over NA | 3 | 3¾ |
| Pabst Br | 25¾ | 26¼ |
| PacGa R | 24½ | 25¼ |
| Pakee | 1 | 1¾ |
| Park Dr | 20⅝ | 21⅛ |
| Parks H | 2⅞ | 3¼ |
| Pauley P | 5⅝ | 5⅞ |
| Pearl Mt | 16½ | 17¼ |
| Pe Enter | 14 | 14½ |
| PozlOil B | 12¾ | 12⅝ |
| Pepsi BW | 5¼ | 5⅝ |
| Petrolit | 72½ | 74 |
| Perlbon | 21½ | 22½ |
| Philip L | 9¾ | 10 |
| Piedmt A | 3½ | 4 |
| Pickrin | 33 | 35 |
| Pion HiB | 24⅞ | 25¼ |
| Pnillin | 2½ | 3 |
| Possis Co | 2½ | 3 |
| Progro | 1⅝ | 2 |
| Pub S NC | 9⅛ | 9⅜ |
| P Bennet | 21½ | 22½ |
| PotD Cap | 3½ | 4 |
| Qual Inns | 1½ | 1⅞ |
| Ragen Pr | 2½ | 3 |
| Ratall C | 5⅝ | 5⅞ |
| Raych Cp | 25½ | 26 |
| Raymond | 9 | 10 |
| Recog Eq | 6⅝ | 6⅞ |
| Road Ex | 45 | 46 |
| Robin M | 10½ | 11 |
| Roseloo | 3⅝ | 4 |
| Rouse | 3⅞ | 4¼ |
| Rus Stov | 14⅞ | 15¼ |
| Sadlier | 1½ | 1¾ |
| Scan Dat | 2 | 2½ |
| Scripps H | 19¾ | 20¾ |
| Sels Dalt | 2⅝ | 3⅛ |
| Seneca F | 7⅞ | 8⅛ |
| Seven U | 28 | 29 |
| Snap Tis | 28 | 29 |
| SolidSt Sc | 10 | 11 |
| S Cal Wat | 10⅝ | 11⅛ |
| Sw Gs Cp | 9¾ | 10¼ |
| Sw El Sv | 14⅞ | 15 |
| Standyn | 12 | 12½ |
| Std Regis | 15⅝ | 16 |
| Stan HPd | 10 | 10½ |
| Sterle Stk | 4⅞ | 5⅛ |
| Strawb Cl | 22 | 23 |
| Supdal F | 2⅞ | 3⅛ |
| Super El | 5½ | 6 |
| TIME DC | 3⅛ | 3⅜ |
| Tampax | 39¾ | 39⅞ |
| Taylr Wl | 15⅝ | 16 |
| Tech Pub | 6¾ | 7 |
| Techcre | 16⅛ | 16¼ |
| Tecum P | 2 | 3 |
| Tennant | 28⅛ | 28½ |
| Tifny Co | 7⅝ | 8 |
| Transc O | 10⅞ | 11 |
| Trico Pd | 20⅝ | 21 |
| Trtin OG | 2 | 2¼ |
| Tyson F | 10¼ | 10⅝ |
| Un McGil | 9⅝ | 10 |
| US Bnknt | 3⅝ | 4 |
| US TrkLn | 17⅛ | 17⅝ |
| Up Pen P | 16¾ | 17¼ |
| Valley Gs | 7¾ | 8¼ |
| VanD Air | 8⅞ | 9¼ |
| Vance S | 3⅛ | 3½ |
| Velcro | 6 | 6½ |
| Ventron | 19½ | 20 |
| Wads Pu | 5⅞ | 6⅛ |
| Wsh NG | 18¾ | 19¼ |
| Webb Re | 7¼ | 7¾ |
| Weco Dvl | 2⅛ | 2½ |
| Weight W | 6⅞ | 7¼ |
| Weldtrn | 1⅝ | 2 |
| Wcllng M | 7 | 7½ |
| Well Gar | 5⅜ | 5⅞ |
| Welsbch | 3 | 3½ |
| Wstn Mfg | 2 | 2½ |
| Westmd | 41 | 42 |
| Wisc PL | 14⅛ | 14⅝ |
| Wdwrd L | 25⅛ | 26 |
| Wright W | 3¼ | 3¾ |
| ZionUt B | 17½ | 18 |

Herald Tribune Classified Advertising Gets Results!

ملة اشت التعليم

# American Stock Exchange Trading

| 1975 High | 1975 Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4¼ | | AAR Cp .20 | 83 | 10 | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | —⅛ |
| 3⅛ | | AAV Cos .28 | 4 | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | —¼ |
| ⅞ | | Acme Prec | 13 | 3 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | +⅛ |
| 1¾ | | Action Ind | 6 | 3 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | —⅛ |
| ¾ | | Adam Russl | 8 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | —⅛ |
| 6 | | AdobeO .10e | 11 | 25 | 11¾ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| 2 | | A&EPlast P | 4 | 12 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | +⅛ |
| ½ | | Aegis Corp | 8 | 16 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1½ | +⅛ |
| 2⅛ | | AeroFlo .15e | 11 | 4 | 5⅝ | 5⅜ | 5⅝ | +⅛ |
| 1¼ | | Aeronca Inc | | 2 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | +⅛ |
| 1⅛ | | AffilCap .08t | 8 | 5 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | +⅛ |
| ⅛ | | Affil Cap wt | | 2 | 3-16 | 3-16 | 3-16 | —1-16 |
| 1⅛ | | Aiken Ind | 7 | 4 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | —⅛ |
| 14⅛ | | AlanWd .25p | 3 | 9 | 14¼ | 14⅛ | 14¼ | +⅛ |
| 2⅞ | | Alaska Airl | 5 | 27 | 5⅞ | 5¼ | 5¾ | +½ |
| ⅞ | | Alba Waldn | | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | +⅛ |
| 5⅜ | | Alcolc .12e | 6 | 23 | 9½ | 8⅞ | 9 | —⅝ |
| 3⅝ | | Alleghy Airl | | 11 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 3¼ | | Alleg Cp wt | | 4 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | —⅛ |
| 1⅝ | | Allied Art | 14 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | —⅛ |
| 13⅛ | | AlldThr 1.30 | 7 | 2 | 16¾ | 16½ | 16¾ | +½ |
| 1¼ | | Altamil Cp | 3 | 14 | 4⅞ | 4¼ | 4½ | —⅛ |
| 9-16 | | Altec Corp | 56 | 25 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | +⅛ |
| 3-16 | | Altec Cp wt | | 10 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | —⅛ |
| 2¼ | | Altec Crp pf | | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 6½ | | AlterFds .50 | 6 | 49 | 11⅞ | 11½ | 11¾ | +⅛ |
| 42⅞ | | Alcoa pf3.75 | | z100 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | +½ |
| 3⅛ | | AMAX wt | | 13 | 9¾ | 9½ | 9¾ | +⅛ |
| 1⅝ | | Amco Ind | 4 | 3 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 1⅞ | | AHessLL wt | | 61 | 2¾ | 2½ | 2⅞ | —⅛ |
| 3⅝ | | Am Agroncs | 6 | 12 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3⅞ | |
| 5 | | AmBiltrt .50 | 8 | 1 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 9¾ | | AmBusP .25 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 9¾ | 10 | +¼ |
| 3-16 | | ACenMtg wt | | 2 | 3-16 | 3-16 | 3-16 | |
| 5 | | AContrl .20b | 7 | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 2¾ | | Am Fletch | | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 9⅞ | | A GarPd .30 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 9¾ | 9¾ | —½ |
| 3¾ | | Am Intl Pict | 4 | 8 | 6 | 5¾ | 5¾ | —⅜ |
| 3⅞ | | A Israel .26r | 3 | 23 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4¾ | —⅛ |
| 7¾ | | AMazeA .40 | 4 | 14 | 16⅛ | 15⅝ | 16⅛ | +⅝ |
| 8⅛ | | AMazeB .40 | 5 | 13 | 15 | 14¾ | 15 | |
| 1⅞ | | AmMot Inns | | 15 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4½ | |
| 27⅜ | | AmPetrof 2 | 4 | 2 | 30 | 29¾ | 29¾ | —½ |
| 2⅜ | | A Precs .25e | 7 | 10 | 5⅜ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 1⅝ | | Am Rlty Tr | | 2 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | +⅛ |
| 1⅛ | | Am Recreat | | 2 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | —⅛ |
| 2 | | A SafEq .31r | 39 | 1 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| 2⅝ | | A Techin .12 | 25 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | +⅛ |
| 1⅛ | | AmTrain Sv | | 3 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 7⅛ | | AmUtilS .72 | | 3 | 9⅝ | 9¼ | 9⅝ | +⅜ |
| 4⅝ | | AMIC Cp | 7 | 5 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 7 | |
| 1⅝ | | AndreR .20e | 9 | 7 | 3⅛ | 3½ | 3⅝ | —⅛ |
| 1⅛ | | Anglo C .12e | 7 | 12 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | +⅛ |
| 4¼ | | Anixter .16 | 4 | 47 | 10⅛ | 9¾ | 9¾ | —⅛ |
| 1½ | | Anken .03e | 7 | 2 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | —⅛ |
| 2⅛ | | Anthony .30t | 7 | 20 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | —⅛ |
| 1⅛ | | Appld Data | 10 | 7 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | —⅛ |
| 5 | | Ariz OL .10e | | 15 | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5⅝ | |
| 4½ | | ArzCol pf 48 | | 2 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | —⅛ |
| 1½ | | Armac Ent | | 4 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 6¾ | | ArminCp .12 | 5 | 15 | 16⅛ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | —⅛ |
| 2¼ | | Arrow Elect | 3 | 17 | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | —⅛ |
| 3½ | | Arundel .49t | | 152 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4½ | |
| 6⅝ | | Asamera .25 | 7 | 58 | 8¾ | 8⅝ | 8¾ | |
| 5⅜ | | AshlOil Can | 7 | 4 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | —⅛ |
| 4⅝ | | Aspro .40b | 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 | —⅛ |
| 1 | | Astrex Inc | | 12 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | —⅛ |
| 2⅞ | | Atalnta .05p | 22 | 3 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | +⅛ |
| ½ | | AtlcoMtg wt | | 6 | ⅞ | 13-16 | 13-16 | |
| 5⅛ | | Atl Richf wt | | 79 | 10½ | 9⅞ | 10⅛ | +½ |
| 6¼ | | Atlas CM B | 8 | 14 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | —⅛ |
| ½ | | Atlas Cp wt | | 33 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 12⅞ | | Augatinc .15 | 12 | 2 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | —⅛ |
| 10⅛ | | Austral Oil | 12 | 97 | 16⅞ | 16⅛ | 16¾ | +⅜ |
| 4⅛ | | Auto Train | 25 | 22 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 1⅛ | | Autmat Rad | | 18 | 3¼ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | —⅜ |
| 4¾ | | AutmSvc .20 | 8 | 13 | 7⅝ | 7¼ | 7⅝ | +⅛ |
| 9⅛ | | AVC Cp .10r | 4 | 9 | 20 | 19¾ | 19¾ | —¼ |
| 2 | | AVEMC .07 | | 8 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | —⅛ |
| 16⅞ | | Avondal 1.20 | 20 | 6 | 22¾ | 22¼ | 22¾ | —⅛ |
| 3 | | AVX Corp | | 3 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | —⅜ |
| 3½ | | Aydin Cp | 5 | 24 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | —¼ |

**B**

| 1975 High | 1975 Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4⅝ | | BadgrMf .50 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | +⅛ |
| 3⅛ | | BakerM .15t | 5 | 16 | 5⅞ | 5¼ | 5½ | —½ |
| | | BaldwS .44e | | 49 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 16⅛ | | BanFd 1.12e | | 22 | 13¼ | 12 | 12⅛ | —⅛ |
| ⅜ | | BangPun wt | | 2 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | —⅛ |
| 4⅝ | | BanstrCH Lt | | 40 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | —⅛ |
| 1⅛ | | Barclay .04e | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 4⅞ | | Barnwel Ind | | 20 | 7¾ | 7⅛ | 7¾ | +⅝ |
| 4⅛ | | BarryWr .40 | 6 | 3 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 4¼ | | BasinPet Cp | 8 | 4 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | |
| 1⅝ | | Bell Ind .03 | 5 | 16 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 | |
| 9-16 | | BelscrR .05t | 38 | 10 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1¾ | |
| 1¾ | | Benrus Crp | 9 | 13 | 5¼ | 5 | 5 | —⅜ |
| 1⅝ | | Berg Ent | | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 2¼ | | Berg Bruns | 12 | 10 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 1⅛ | | BernzOmat | | 3 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 3¾ | | Bertea .16b | 6 | 3 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | —⅜ |
| 2⅞ | | BervenC .12 | 46 | 6 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | |
| 1⅜ | | BethCp .10e | 7 | 17 | 4⅝ | 4⅜ | 4½ | |
| 1 | | Beverly Ent | | 11 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 5⅝ | | Bic Pen .36 | 10 | 11 | 12¼ | 12 | 12⅛ | —¼ |
| 2¼ | | Big Ber 1.20 | 4 | 6 | 20¼ | 20 | 20⅛ | —⅜ |
| 5⅞ | | BinnySm .60 | 9 | 99 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8¾ | |
| 1⅞ | | Blount .08 | 6 | 6 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2¾ | —⅛ |
| 1¾ | | Bluebird Inc | 4 | 82 | 2⅝ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | —¼ |
| 2⅝ | | Bodin Ap .40 | 5 | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | —¼ |
| 5 | | BoltBer .20e | 9 | 20 | 10¼ | 9¾ | 10¼ | +⅜ |
| 9⅞ | | BowVall .10 | 24 | 18 | 14⅝ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | —⅛ |
| 7⅞ | | BradRa .05e | 8 | 23 | 19⅝ | 18⅛ | 18⅞ | —⅛ |
| 6½ | | BradfdC .20 | 16 | 12 | 9 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | —⅛ |
| 1⅞ | | Branch .05e | 21 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | +⅛ |
| 2⅞ | | BranifAr wt | | 6 | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | —⅛ |
| 10 | | Brascn A .1b | 3 | 55 | 11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | —⅛ |
| 10 | | BraunEn .52 | 5 | x2 | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14⅝ | +⅛ |
| 7½ | | BrewerC .80 | 3 | 31 | 20¼ | 19¾ | 20¼ | —⅛ |
| 1-16 | | BroDart Ind | 17 | 17 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 4 | | Brooks P .20 | 6 | 10 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8¼ | —½ |
| 2 | | BrownCo wt | | 2 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | —⅛ |
| 8¼ | | BrnF B .52b | 9 | 6 | 13 | 13 | 13 | —⅛ |
| 4½ | | BrwnF pf.40 | | 30 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | +¼ |
| ⅞ | | BRT Rl .20e | | 6 | 1¾ | 1⅞ | 1¾ | +⅛ |
| 1½ | | BTU Eng | 6 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | +⅛ |
| 1½ | | Buehler Cp | 6 | 11 | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | +⅛ |
| 2⅛ | | Builder .22 | | 2 | 4½ | 4½ | 4⅛ | |
| 7½ | | Bundy 1.05 | | 1 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | +⅛ |
| 5⅜ | | BurnsInt .60 | 9 | 16 | 11¾ | 11½ | 11⅝ | —⅛ |
| 6 | | ButlerInt .50 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 14¼ | | Buttes G Oil | 4 | 15 | 18 | 17⅞ | 18 | |

**C**

| 1975 High | 1975 Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1⅝ | | Cablcom Gn | 8 | 10 | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ | +¼ |
| 6¼ | | Caldor .15b | 6 | 15 | 10½ | 10¾ | 10½ | |
| 2⅛ | | Calcomp | | 28 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | —⅛ |
| 2⅜ | | Cal Life Cp | 6 | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 6 | | Cal PrlCm 1 | 11 | 1 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | —⅛ |
| 5 | | Camco Inc | 8 | 24 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | +⅛ |
| 2⅞ | | CaChbA .25e | 4 | 22 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 1¾ | | CdnExp GO | 14 | 9 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | —⅛ |
| 2½ | | Cdn Homstd | 27 | 13 | 4⅜ | 4 11-16 | 4⅞ | +3-16 |
| 13-16 | | CdnMarc .20 | 7 | 3 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | +1-16 |
| 13-16 | | Cdn Merrill | 43 | 3 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4¾ | —⅛ |
| 6⅛ | | CdnOcc .25e | 8 | 1 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | —⅛ |
| 1⅞ | | Canoga .10e | 7 | 2 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | |
| 1¼ | | Capehart Cp | | 2 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | —⅛ |
| 19 | | Carbnl 1.20 | 5 | 46 | 25¾ | 25⅛ | 25½ | —⅛ |
| 15¼ | | CarbonIn wi | | 1 | 18⅝ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | —⅛ |
| 2¼ | | Caressa .20 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | +⅛ |
| 57 | | Carnat 1.20b | 16 | 39 | 73 | 72½ | 73 | +¼ |
| 47½ | | CaroPL pf 5 | | z10 | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | +⅛ |
| ½ | | Carr wt | | 11 | ½ | ½ | ½ | |
| 1½ | | Carrols Dev | | 11 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | —¼ |
| 16½ | | Castle AM 1 | 3 | 1 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | —¼ |
| 1¼ | | Castleton In | 37 | 11 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ | —⅛ |
| 2⅞ | | Castlwd Int | 6 | 11 | 5⅜ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 6¾ | | Cavitron Cp | 12 | 13 | 11⅞ | 11½ | 11⅞ | +⅜ |
| 3¼ | | CentSec .30e | | 2 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | —⅛ |
| 1⅛ | | Century Fac | 20 | 1 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 2⅞ | | Cenvill Com | | 10 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 1¼ | | Certified Cp | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| ¼ | | Certron Cp | | 22 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 2¼ | | Champ Hom | | 234 | 3¾ | 3½ | 3¾ | +⅛ |
| 1½ | | Chartr Med | 6 | 15 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | —⅛ |
| 8⅛ | | CHB Fd .57t | 3 | 4 | 9½ | 9¼ | 9½ | +⅜ |
| 1⅞ | | Chem Exp | | 20 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | —⅛ |
| 18¼ | | ChiRlv 1.60a | 8 | 4 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | +⅜ |
| 7½ | | Cinetm Dev | 123 | 8 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | —¼ |
| 2⅞ | | Child World | 8 | 6 | 9⅛ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | —⅛ |
| ⅛ | | ClMtgGr wt | | 4 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | |
| 1⅛ | | Cinerama | | 7 | 2⅛ | 1⅞ | 2⅛ | +¼ |
| 5½ | | Circle K .30 | 6 | 26 | 6 | 6 | 6 | —⅛ |
| 3½ | | Citation .40 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| ⅝ | | Citiz Finl | | 1 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 8⅛ | | CK Petrolm | 7 | 18 | 9¼ | 9 | 9⅛ | —⅛ |
| 1½ | | ClarkC .05e | 2 | 2 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | —¼ |
| 4 | | Clark Gr .30 | 8 | 5 | 7¼ | 7 | 7 | —½ |
| 2⅝ | | Clarkson .16 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 3 | | Clarostat | 9 | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| 5⅛ | | Clousng .90e | 4 | 1 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| 3⅝ | | Clopay .07r | | 10 | 4¾ | 4½ | 4¾ | +¼ |
| 1½ | | CMI Corp | 6 | 47 | 3¼ | 3 | 3 | —⅛ |
| ⅛ | | CMI Inv wt | | 9 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 3 | | Coachm .10e | 10 | 19 | 15⅛ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | —⅛ |
| 4⅛ | | CoffMat .29r | 11 | 8 | 5⅝ | 5 | 5⅝ | +¼ |
| 9-16 | | Cohen Hatfd | | 15 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ | +⅛ |
| 1½ | | Cohu In .15r | 39 | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | +⅛ |
| 6¼ | | ColeNat .60 | 5 | 4 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8½ | —⅛ |
| 5¾ | | Coleman .44 | 24 | 123 | 12¾ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | —⅛ |
| 2¼ | | Colon Coml | | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | +⅛ |
| 2⅝ | | ColwellC .28 | | 1 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | —⅛ |
| 7 | | Cmbustn Eq | 11 | 73 | 16 | 15¾ | 15⅞ | —⅛ |
| 24¼ | | Cominco 3e | 6 | 2 | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ | —⅛ |
| 6½ | | ComfAlll .20 | 9 | 16 | 11 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | —⅛ |
| 4¼ | | CoPsycC .20 | 6 | 21 | 7⅜ | 7 | 7 | —½ |
| ⅞ | | Compac Cp | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 9-16 | | CompuDyn | 14 | 2 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 5⅜ | | Conchem .40 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 1⅛ | | Concrd Feb. | 7 | 20 | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | —¼ |
| 2 | | Condec Crp | 3 | 13 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6½ | |
| 3½ | | Connlly Con | 5 | 2 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | +⅛ |
| 7½ | | Conrock .60 | 5 | 1 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 1 | | Conroy Inc | | 111 | 1¾ | 1½ | 1½ | +⅛ |
| 5⅜ | | Con Oil Gas | 10 | x91 | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | +¼ |
| 5⅞ | | Cons Ref .60 | 9 | 4 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7½ | —⅛ |
| ⅛ | | Cont Mater | | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 5⅞ | | Cook El .40 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | —⅛ |
| 10 | | Cook Ind .40 | 3 | 35 | 17¼ | 16¾ | 17¼ | +⅜ |
| 10¾ | | CookPnt V 1 | 7 | 6 | 11½ | 11⅛ | 11½ | |
| 2⅞ | | Cooper Jar | | 2 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | +⅛ |
| 2⅜ | | Cordon Intl | | 77 | 4⅝ | 4⅜ | 4⅝ | |
| 7¾ | | Core Labs | 8 | 1 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | +¼ |
| 14 | | Corenco .80 | 5 | 3 | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | —⅛ |
| 1⅝ | | Cosco Inc | | 4 | 2⅞ | 2¼ | 2¼ | —⅛ |
| 2 | | Cott Corp | 16 | 8 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ | |
| 5-16 | | CottCorp wt | | 28 | ¾ | 11-16 | 11-16 | —3-16 |
| 2 | | Craig Corp | 6 | 9 | 5⅞ | | 6 | |
| 2½ | | CramrE .11t | 11 | 3 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4½ | +¼ |
| 5½ | | Crompton | | 1 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | |
| 19⅛ | | Cross AT .84 | 13 | 3 | 31½ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | —⅜ |
| 14½ | | CwnCPt .60r | 3 | 7 | 19⅝ | 18¾ | 18¾ | —⅜ |
| 3¼ | | Crown In .20 | 6 | 5 | 5⅝ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | —⅛ |
| 3 | | CRS Des .12 | 8 | 4 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | —⅛ |
| 3¼ | | CruleR .55e | 12 | 44 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6¾ | +⅛ |
| 8¼ | | CrystlO .40e | 5 | 37 | 10¼ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | —⅛ |
| 6⅝ | | CSE Co .40a | 4 | 5 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | +⅛ |
| 3¼ | | Cubic Cp .20 | | 4 | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | —⅜ |

**D**

| 1975 High | 1975 Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1⅞ | | Damon Cre | 5 | 7 | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | —⅜ |
| 2¼ | | Damson Oil | 23 | 113 | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅞ | —¼ |
| 20 | | Daniell .32b | 8 | 10 | 31 | 30⅞ | 30¾ | |
| 27⅝ | | Data Dcuml | 3 | 4 | 33¾ | 33¼ | 33½ | —½ |
| 2⅛ | | Dataprod | 5 | 47 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | |
| 5⅝ | | DayMin .16e | | 8 | 72 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | —⅛ |
| ⅛ | | DCL Inc | | 11 | 9-16 | ½ | 9-16 | |
| 5-16 | | DeltaCp Am | | 6 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 7⅝ | | DTalEz .20e | 6 | 8 | 9⅜ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | —⅛ |
| ½ | | DeRose Ind | | 2 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | +⅛ |
| 2½ | | Dev Cp Am | | 7 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 16½ | | DiamM Dril | 4 | 47 | 20¼ | 19½ | 19¾ | —¼ |
| 1½ | | Diopold VC | | 2 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 4⅝ | | Digicon Inc | 9 | 9 | 7⅜ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| 7⅛ | | DillardSt .40 | 7 | 3 | 14 | 14 | 14 | —⅛ |

| 1975 High | 1975 Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1¾ | 7-16 | Diodes Inc | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 3⅞ | 1¼ | Discont Fab | 5 | 6 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | |
| 39½ | 12⅜ | Diversey .70 | 9 | 56 | 27¾ | 26¾ | 27 | —1 |
| 11-16 | ¼ | Divrsf In wt | | 11 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 11⅛ | 5¾ | Dixilyn Cor | 6 | 8 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | —⅛ |
| 33¾ | 17¼ | Dome Petrl | 11 | 18 | 30 | 29 | 30 | +1¼ |
| 24 | 18⅜ | Domtar 1.60 | 4 | 1 | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | |
| 9½ | 5¾ | DowneyS .30 | 4 | 1 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | —¼ |
| 17 | 12 | DrexUtl 1.20 | | 8 | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14½ | —⅛ |
| 11⅞ | 4½ | DrgFair .40 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 8¾ | 9 | |
| 1⅛ | ½ | Dunlop .06e | | 1 | 15-16 | 15-16 | 15-16 | —1-16 |
| 25 | 11⅞ | DuplxPd .60 | 2 | 3 | 17 | 16¼ | 16¼ | —⅝ |
| 8¾ | 4½ | Dur Tst .25b | 8 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | —⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 1⅞ | Dynictn .05e | 9 | 22 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | +⅛ |
| 9½ | 2¼ | Dynell .14t | 24 | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | —¼ |

**E**

| 1975 High | 1975 Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2⅞ | ¾ | Eagle Cloth | 16 | 48 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| 10 | 3¼ | ErlScheb .36 | 24 | 23 | 8¼ | 7¾ | 8 | —⅛ |
| 16½ | 8¼ | EarthRes 1 | 6 | 51 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13⅜ | —⅛ |
| 28½ | 18⅞ | EasonO .10r | 10 | 15 | 25 | 24⅝ | 25 | +⅛ |
| 20⅞ | 14½ | Estn C 1.10a | 4 | 7 | 17½ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | —⅛ |
| 10¾ | 3½ | Ecodyne | 11 | 21 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | —⅛ |
| 23½ | 16⅛ | Edalton .50r | 2 | 15 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17½ | —⅛ |
| 4½ | 1 | Edmos Cp | | 9 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | |
| 7¼ | 2⅝ | Edo Corp | 10 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | —⅛ |
| 13⅛ | 4⅛ | Edwrds .30a | 5 | 3 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | —¼ |
| 3⅝ | 2½ | Egan Mc .20 | 4 | 1 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 7⅝ | 3½ | EnrnhPh .10 | 5 | 2 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| 5¼ | 1⅝ | Elcor Chm | 10 | 33 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | —⅛ |
| 6⅞ | 3⅞ | El Hose .40 | 5 | 1 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | |
| 2¼ | 1 | Elect Assist | 6 | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | +⅛ |
| 10½ | 5⅞ | ElecEng .32 | 5 | 1 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| 20½ | 9 | ElectrnkA 1 | 6 | 14 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 14 | 7 | ELT .10e | 5 | 17 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | +⅛ |
| 9¼ | 2⅛ | EssexCh .20 | 7 | 20 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| 9⅝ | 4⅝ | EvanAr .10r | 6 | 4 | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | |
| 6 | 2⅝ | Executn .23t | | 20 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4½ | —⅜ |

**F**

| 1975 High | 1975 Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15⅛ | 4⅝ | FabriCtr .12 | 8 | 8 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | —¼ |
| 3 | ⅞ | FairTec Mil | | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 4⅝ | 2½ | Fairfld Nob | 14 | 2 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 4⅞ | 3 | Fairmnt Ch | 3 | 3 | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅝ | |
| 34½ | 16⅝ | FalconS .40 | 4 | 52 | 27⅛ | 26⅛ | 26¾ | —⅝ |
| 5¾ | 1½ | Fam Dol Str | 47 | 8 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| 3¼ | ⅞ | Family Rec | 5 | 2 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 3⅛ | ⅞ | Fash Fabric | | 11 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| 9¾ | 7¼ | FayDrg .06e | 11 | 2 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 12 | 10⅛ | FedRlty .99e | 8 | 6 | 10⅞ | 10¾ | 10¾ | —⅛ |
| 5 | 2 | Fed Resrces | | 75 | 4 | 3¾ | 3⅞ | —⅛ |
| 22½ | 16½ | FedMart .60 | 6 | 1 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | —⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 8⅛ | Felmnt .12e | 9 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 10 | —⅛ |
| 3½ | 2 | Fibrebrd wt | | 6 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 11⅝ | 4 | FiclcG 1.26e | 6 | 30 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8½ | —½ |
| 6¼ | 2¾ | Filmways | 5 | 5 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | +⅛ |
| 7¾ | 3⅞ | FinGen .36b | 10 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Fst Denv wt | | 7 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | —1-16 |
| 9⅞ | 5⅜ | FstSLSh .12 | 5 | 11 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | —⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 1¾ | Fst Va Mtg | | 4 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | +⅛ |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | FstVaMt wt | | 6 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| 14⅝ | 4⅝ | FischrP .48t | 9 | 6 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| 3⅝ | 1⅜ | Flagglnd .12 | 6 | 16 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | —⅛ |
| 4 | 1¾ | Flagstaff | 4 | 2 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | —⅛ |
| 2¾ | 1⅛ | Fla Capital | 5 | 34 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 | |
| 26¾ | 10¼ | FlukeJ .72t | 8 | 7 | 21 | 20¾ | 21 | —¼ |
| 25 | 11¼ | Fly Dia Oil | 5 | 35 | 16⅛ | 15¾ | 15⅞ | |
| 10⅛ | 5 | Foote Mini | 5 | 4 | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 6¼ | 3 | Forest City | | 10 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | —⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 1⅝ | Forest Labs | | 34 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4¾ | +⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 5 | FoxStaP .40 | 9 | 9 | 8¼ | 7⅞ | 8¼ | +⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 4 | FrankNu .32 | 6 | 20 | 6⅝ | 6¼ | 6½ | |
| 34 | 21⅜ | Fresnillo 1b | 5 | 7 | 25½ | 25 | 25½ | |
| 6 | 4½ | Friedm .18a | 3 | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | —⅛ |
| 2⅞ | 1½ | Frier Ind | | 10 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2½ | +⅛ |
| 13⅛ | 6⅝ | Frigtmp .35t | 9 | 65 | 10¾ | 10 | 10 | —½ |
| 15½ | 6⅞ | Frigitronic | 26 | 27 | 12½ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | |
| 2½ | 1⅝ | FrontAir wt | | 23 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1¾ | —¼ |

**G**

| 1975 High | 1975 Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9⅛ | 5 | Garan .32a | 5 | 2 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | +⅛ |
| 2¼ | ⅞ | Gaylord Nat | | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 39⅝ | 14¾ | Gearhart .40 | 9 | 85 | 31½ | 31 | 31½ | —⅛ |
| 1¾ | 13-16 | Gen Buildrs | | 3 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 20½ | 16½ | Gen Ed Svc | 5 | 1 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | +⅛ |
| 2⅞ | 1¾ | G Empl .26r | | 1 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | —⅛ |
| 1⅞ | 7-16 | G Housewar | | 3 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | —⅛ |
| 1½ | 1⅛ | Gen Resrch | | 7 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | +⅛ |
| 1¼ | ½ | Gen Resrcs | | 2 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| 7¼ | 2⅜ | Generics Cp | 11 | 4 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | —⅛ |
| 3¾ | 1¼ | Geon Ind | | 20 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | |
| 14⅛ | 8¼ | GiantFd .80 | 6 | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | +¼ |
| 13⅝ | 9 | Giant Y .40a | 24 | 78 | 9½ | 9¼ | 9¼ | —⅛ |
| 5¼ | 2¼ | GIT Rlt .96e | 5 | 10 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | +⅛ |
| 2⅞ | 1⅞ | Gladdding Cp | | 5 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 4⅜ | 1⅞ | Glasrock Pr | | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | —⅛ |
| 34½ | 18½ | GlaHelter 2 | 3 | 2 | 27¼ | 27⅛ | 27¼ | |
| 63⅝ | 34⅛ | Glatfl pf2.50 | | 1 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | |
| 10⅞ | 4⅛ | GlenDis .23t | 14 | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | —⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 3½ | Globelnd .40 | 5 | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 10⅞ | 4⅝ | Gloucstr En | 4 | 2 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| 5¼ | 2¾ | Glover Inc | 50 | 6 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | —⅛ |
| 24½ | 13 | Golden Cycl | 83 | 17 | 18 | 17¾ | 17¾ | |
| 1⅝ | 7-16 | Goldfield Cp | | 98 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ | |
| 3½ | 1¾ | GoodLS .10 | | 5 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | +⅛ |
| 4⅞ | 1⅛ | Goodrich wt | | 14 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | |
| 17¾ | 10 | GormR .90a | 7 | 2 | 16¼ | 15 | 15¼ | |
| 5⅝ | 3⅛ | GouldIT .71e | 16 | 5 | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 5¼ | 7-16 | Granite Mgt | | 22 | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| 4 | 2½ | Gt Am Ind | 4 | 16 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | +⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 2½ | GtBasin Pet | 31 | 27 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 29⅛ | 11 | Gt Lk Ch .18 | 11 | 53 | 22⅜ | 20¾ | 20¾ | —1⅝ |
| 3⅛ | 1½ | GtLakR .15r | 14 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 7 | 2⅞ | GtScotS .10r | 6 | 7 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 3⅞ | ⅝ | Greenman | 7 | 2 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 6¾ | 2⅝ | GreerHy .12 | 5 | 4 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | +⅛ |
| 5⅞ | 3 | GREIT .40 | | 4 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| 15⅞ | 7⅛ | GRI Cp .40 | 3 | 24 | 7⅝ | 7¼ | 7⅝ | +⅜ |
| 8 | 4½ | Grow C .32b | 7 | 2 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 1¾ | ½ | Gruen Ind | | 10 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | +⅛ |
| 1¾ | 1 | GTI Corp | | 2 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| ¾ | ⅛ | GuardMt wt | | 20 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | |
| 6¼ | 4⅝ | GuardCh .40 | 13 | 2 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | —¼ |
| 6¼ | 2 | Guilford .20 | 438 | 20 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| ⅜ | 1-16 | GulfMRlt wt | | 8 | 3-16 | 3-16 | 3-16 | —5-32 |
| 32½ | 23¾ | Gulf Can .80 | 8 | 5 | 28⅞ | 28⅝ | 28⅞ | —⅜ |
| 5⅛ | 2⅜ | GulfRep Fin | 2 | 11 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |

**H**

| 1975 High | 1975 Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8⅛ | 6¼ | HallsMot .46 | 3 | 2 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | +⅛ |
| 10½ | 7½ | Hanovr Peir | 13 | 14 | 10½ | 10⅜ | 10½ | +⅛ |
| 6¾ | 3⅞ | HanvSq .53p | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 20¼ | 5⅜ | Harmn .20b | 5 | 6 | 14 | 13¾ | 14 | +½ |
| 16 | 6⅝ | HartzMl Cp | 16 | 30 | 12¼ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | —¼ |
| 3⅞ | 1⅝ | Hasbro Ind | 60 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | —⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 11-16 | Heinick Insl | 29 | 21 | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | —⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 1⅝ | Hemdale En | 4 | 16 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | +⅛ |
| 5⅜ | 5⅜ | Her Mal .43 | 4 | 4 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | —⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 7½ | HIShoe .18h | 8 | 7 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | —⅛ |
| 2½ | 1⅛ | Highind Cap | | 8 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | —⅛ |
| 21⅝ | 6 | Hiptrnic .20 | 18 | 8 | 15 | 14⅞ | 15 | |
| 3⅛ | 1⅞ | Hofmn Ind | 4 | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | —⅛ |
| 3⅞ | 1⅛ | Holly Corp | 5 | 29 | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | —⅛ |
| 17¼ | 15⅝ | HormelG .92 | 5 | 1 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | —⅛ |
| 7 | 3⅝ | HospM .60e | 7 | 3 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | —⅛ |
| 7-16 | ⅛ | HospMtg wt | | 9 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | —1-16 |
| 11⅛ | 3¼ | Hosp Mtr In | 16 | 1 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | |
| 12¼ | 7⅛ | Hotell 1.74e | 8 | 3 | 9½ | 9⅛ | 9½ | +⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 2⅛ | HousRon .10 | 6 | 4 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 29⅛ | 19⅝ | HoustOil .60 | 11 | x100 | 22½ | 22⅛ | 22¼ | +¼ |
| 34 | 18⅜ | HubelIB 1.40 | 9 | 7 | 30 | 30 | 30 | —½ |
| 5 | 1⅜ | Hudson Gen | | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | +⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 11⅛ | HuskyO .50 | 5 | 11 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | +⅛ |
| 6⅞ | 2 | Hycel Inc | 36 | 101 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | +⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 16¾ | HygrFd .95e | 3 | 13 | 19⅝ | 19⅛ | 19⅝ | +⅛ |

**I**

| 1975 High | 1975 Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12⅜ | 7⅜ | ICM R 1.39e | 7 | 10 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | |
| 4⅛ | 2⅜ | Imper Ind | 4 | 7 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 27¾ | 22 | ImpOil A .80 | 14 | 57 | 25¾ | 25⅛ | 25⅜ | +½ |
| 2⅞ | 15-16 | Inarco | | 23 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | +⅛ |
| 12¼ | 2 | Incoterm A | 13 | 11 | 10½ | 10 | 10 | —¼ |
| 3⅝ | ⅞ | IndianHd wt | | 8 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | — |
| 2⅛ | 9-16 | Inflight Svc | 4 | 4 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 6⅛ | 3½ | Instron .20 | 7 | 3 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | —¼ |
| 1⅞ | ⅜ | Instrum Sys | 18 | 4 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1¼ | |
| 2⅜ | 11-16 | Integrt Res | | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | +⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 15-16 | Intrmedco | 10 | 10 | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2⅞ | |
| 1⅞ | 5-16 | Intl Banknot | 25 | 375 | 1½ | 1¼ | 1½ | |
| 18¾ | 6¾ | Int Cour .24 | 14 | 9 | 15⅞ | 15⅝ | 15⅞ | |
| 3⅛ | 1½ | Int Foodsvc | | 1 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | +⅛ |
| 2⅞ | 1¼ | InFuneral S | 5 | 18 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 4 | 2¼ | InT Prot .05p | | x5 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | +¼ |
| 4¾ | 1½ | IntSeawy Tr | | 1 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | +⅛ |
| 2½ | 13-16 | Int Stretch | | 15 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| 35½ | 18½ | IntSyCon .25 | 10 | z2650 | 27¾ | 27⅛ | 27⅜ | —⅜ |
| 18½ | 8¼ | Interpool | 3 | 10 | 14½ | 14⅛ | 14⅝ | |
| 11⅛ | 6⅛ | Interway Cp | 5 | 2 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | —⅛ |
| 22 | 5½ | InDiv A .90p | 4 | 22 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | +⅛ |
| 7 | 4⅛ | InvRltT .20e | 32 | 12 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 20⅝ | 7 | Ionics Inc | 20 | 1 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | —⅛ |
| 10 | 3⅞ | IrogBrd .16 | 9 | 34 | 8⅞ | 8⅛ | 8⅞ | |
| 5⅛ | 1⅝ | Irvin Indust | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |

**J**

| 1975 High | 1975 Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8⅛ | 3¾ | Jaclyn .30a | 5 | 1 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | —⅛ |
| 14¼ | 5⅛ | Jacobs Eng | 5 | 13 | 9⅞ | 9⅝ | 9⅞ | +⅛ |
| 5 | 1⅛ | Jamswy .11t | 8 | 9 | 4½ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | —¼ |
| 8⅛ | 3⅛ | Jeannet .22t | 4 | 9 | 6⅞ | 6½ | 6⅝ | |
| 5 | 2¼ | Juniper Pel | 10 | 11 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | —⅜ |

**K**

| 1975 High | 1975 Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11⅝ | 4⅝ | KaisrInd .26 | 5 | 41 | 9¾ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | —¼ |
| 1½ | ⅝ | Kalvex Inc | | 15 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | +½ |
| 8⅛ | 3¼ | KaneMill wt | | 8 | 6 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | —⅛ |
| 27¼ | 17 | KanebSv .90 | 8 | 1 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | —¼ |
| 53 | 42 | KnGE pf4.50 | | z10 | 43 | 43 | 43 | —½ |
| 7⅝ | 2 | Ketchm .14t | 6 | 12 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6½ | +⅜ |
| 19⅝ | 11⅞ | Kewane .49a | 5 | 41 | 14⅞ | 14½ | 14½ | —⅜ |
| 3 | 1⅛ | Key Co .06 | | 2 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | —⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 4 | KeystInd .30 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 2¼ | 1⅛ | Kin Ark Crp | 10 | 8 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 39 | 25⅝ | KirbyInd .60 | 8 | 4 | 38 | 37¾ | 37¾ | —⅛ |
| 14¾ | 4⅝ | Knicker Toy | 6 | 10 | 12⅛ | 12½ | 12½ | —⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 2⅜ | Knott Hotel | | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 19⅝ | 7¾ | Kolmorg .40 | 8 | 5 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | —¼ |

**L**

| 1975 High | 1975 Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5⅛ | 2⅝ | LaBargc .04 | 3 | 4 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 8⅝ | 3⅛ | LafRad .06e | 6 | 18 | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6¾ | |
| 4⅝ | 2⅞ | Lake Shore | 9 | 20 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 5 | 2¼ | LaPoint .20e | 5 | 5 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4¼ | +⅛ |
| 8¾ | 4⅝ | LCA Cp .45 | 16 | 28 | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | —⅜ |
| 1¼ | ½ | LCA Cp wt | | 10 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | |
| 9⅞ | 5⅝ | LeaRon .24a | 7 | 7 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 7⅝ | 5⅛ | Leath Co .36 | 8 | 13 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6½ | +⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 4⅝ | Leigh Pr .40 | 6 | 11 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7¾ | —⅛ |
| 2⅞ | 1⅛ | Loisure Tec | | 95 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ | —⅛ |
| 8½ | 3⅛ | LesFay .32b | 5 | 9 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | |
| 9¾ | 7 | Lewbt .24 | 3 | 27 | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | —⅜ |
| 4¾ | 1⅜ | Liberty Fab | 12 | 32 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | —⅛ |
| 3 | ⅞ | LilyLynn A | 9 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | —⅛ |
| 3⅞ | 1¼ | Lincoln Am | 11 | 31 | 3½ | 3¼ | 3⅝ | |
| 5⅞ | 2⅛ | Lloyds Elec | | 121 | 5 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | —⅛ |
| 2½ | 1 | Lodge S .13e | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | —⅛ |
| 15⅛ | 7½ | Lohmn .60a | 7 | 55 | 12½ | 12½ | 12⅛ | —⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 2⅝ | LoewThe wt | | 57 | 6⅛ | 5⅞ | 6⅛ | —⅛ |
| 3¾ | 1⅝ | Logistic .12e | 5 | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 10⅝ | 7¾ | LaGenSv .68 | 9 | 1 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | +⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 1⅝ | LSB Ind .14t | 5 | 2 | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2¾ | —⅛ |
| 4 | 1⅝ | LTVCorp wt | | 65 | 2⅛ | 1⅞ | 2 | |
| 4¼ | 2½ | Lundy Elec | | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | +⅛ |
| 2⅞ | 1⅛ | Lynch Corp | 5 | 4 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |

**M**

| 1975 High | 1975 Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1⅞ | ½ | Macrod Ind | | 6 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| 4½ | 3⅝ | MachLfc .28 | 9 | 2 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | —⅛ |
| 2⅞ | 1⅜ | Marinduq B | 18 | 1 | 1 5-16 | 1 15-16 | 1 15-16 | —1-16 |
| 20 | 14½ | ortl.Cl .10e | 4 | 9 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16 | —⅛ |
| 7¼ | 1⅝ | Marlene Ind | 4 | 7 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | —⅛ |
| 7¾ | 3 | Marshel Ind | 4 | 8 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5¾ | —⅛ |
| 7 | 3⅞ | Masind Son | | 4 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | —¼ |
| 29½ | 5⅛ | Masnelin .30 | 7 | 9 | 23¾ | 22⅞ | 23½ | +⅜ |
| 5⅝ | 2 | MaulBro .10 | 24 | 10 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | +¼ |
| 5⅞ | 2⅞ | McCull Oil | 16 | 64 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | |
| 15 | 6 | McDonh .60 | 4 | 1 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | |
| 11½ | 8⅛ | Means FW 1 | 6 | 1 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| 9½ | 6⅛ | Medalst .40b | 5 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 2¼ | 1⅛ | Medco Jwly | 13 | 14 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1⅞ | |
| 6⅝ | 3 | Medenco .12 | 5 | 3 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | —⅛ |
| 33¾ | 15⅛ | MediaGn .60 | 9 | 27 | 30⅛ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | —⅞ |
| 8⅝ | 6⅝ | Megoln .03h | 6 | 149 | 6⅞ | 6½ | 6½ | —⅛ |
| 2 | 1⅛ | Mich Genl | | 33 | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅞ | +⅛ |
| 18⅞ | 11⅝ | MichSug a | 1 | 9 | 16½ | 16⅛ | 16½ | |
| 9¼ | 4¼ | MidldGl .15e | 5 | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | —⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 7⅜ | Milgo Elect | 6 | 250 | 16⅝ | 16¼ | 16¼ | —⅜ |
| 43⅝ | 7⅝ | MillerW .60 | 9 | z2050 | 37¼ | 35¼ | 37 | +1⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 8 | Mil Roy .20e | 11 | 6 | 13⅞ | 13 | 13 | —⅝ |
| ¼ | ⅛ | Missionl wt | | 20 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| 18⅝ | 9 | Mitchll 1.57t | 6 | 9 | 15¼ | 15 | 15 | —⅜ |
| 5½ | 3½ | Mite Cp .16 | 4 | 4 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | |
| 5⅛ | 2¼ | Modern Md | 13 | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| 11¾ | 7 | Moog .60 | 5 | 4 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | +⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 2⅝ | MtgGth .60e | | 6 | 3⅝ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 15⅛ | 11⅝ | MtVMll 1.20 | | 2 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | |
| 1⅞ | ⅝ | Moviclab | 6 | 2 | 8-16 | 1½ | 1 9-16 | —1-16 |
| 14½ | 6⅝ | MPB Cp .70 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 12 | 12 | —⅛ |
| 1⅞ | ½ | MPS Intl Cp | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | +1-16 |
| 5⅝ | 2⅞ | MultiAm .20 | 17 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |

**N**

| 1975 High | 1975 Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5¾ | 2⅜ | Narda .05e | 5 | 1 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 5⅞ | 3½ | Nat Alfalfa | | 3 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | |
| 7⅛ | 2½ | N Distr .10e | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 1¾ | ½ | Natind wt | | 23 | 1⅛ | 1¼ | 1¼ | —⅛ |
| 3¼ | 1⅛ | NKinney Cp | 338 | 76 | 3⅞ | 3¼ | 3½ | +⅛ |
| 10½ | 4⅛ | NMedE .16b | 4 | 14 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | —⅛ |
| 8½ | 2⅞ | Nat Paragn | 7 | 2 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | +⅛ |
| 16⅛ | 9¾ | Nat Patent | 50 | 118 | 10⅝ | 9¾ | 10 | —⅝ |
| 3⅝ | 1⅞ | Nat Silver | | 15 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2⅞ | |
| 17¼ | 8¼ | NatwHo .24 | 11 | 22 | 14⅞ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | —⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1⅛ | Nelly Don | | 3 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | +⅛ |
| 2⅜ | 5-16 | NestLM .10a | | 5 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 35⅝ | 17½ | NENucir .30 | 13 | 10 | 26¼ | 26 | 26 | —½ |
| 12 | 9⅛ | NHamp .45e | 6 | 1 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | —⅛ |
| 20½ | 8½ | NMex Ariz | 68 | 7 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | +¼ |
| 4⅛ | 1⅝ | Newpark Rs | 6 | 31 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | +⅛ |
| 9½ | 3½ | N Proc .35e | 8 | 3 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 15½ | 7½ | NYTimes .60 | 8 | 9 | 13 | 13 | 13 | +⅛ |
| 8½ | 8⅛ | NewbEn .16 | | 32 | 8⅝ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | |
| 12 | 5¼ | NiagFSv .34 | 4 | 2 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | —⅜ |
| 3⅞ | ⅞ | Nool Indust | | 5 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | —⅛ |
| 15¾ | 8⅝ | Nofex Cp | 53 | 47 | 12¾ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | —½ |
| 4½ | 1⅝ | Nortek Inc | 5 | 2 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | —⅛ |
| 1⅛ | 9-16 | NoAmMt wt | | 14 | ¾ | 1-16 | ¾ | |
| 11¼ | 5⅜ | NorAm Roy | 13 | 1 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| 5⅞ | 2 9-16 | NorCdn Oils | 14 | 8 | 4¾ | 4 11-16 | 4¾ | +1-16 |
| 13⅛ | 9 | NumacO Gs | 21 | 5 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |

**O**

| 1975 High | 1975 Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7⅞ | 3⅞ | Oakwd Hom | 4 | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | —⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 2¾ | OEA Inc .15 | 9 | 4 | 6⅞ | 6 | 6⅞ | +⅛ |
| 24½ | 15½ | Offshore Co | 6 | 8 | 19¾ | 19½ | 19½ | —½ |
| 4 | 3 | Ohio Art .24 | | 4 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | |
| 33½ | 16 | OhioBrs 1.40 | 3 | 2 | 27 | 26¾ | 27 | +⅛ |
| 17⅞ | 8 | OnLine Sys | 7 | 1 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | —⅛ |
| 30⅝ | 12 | OnanCp .20e | 8 | 3 | 28¼ | 28 | 28¼ | +⅛ |
| 5⅞ | 2⅞ | Outdr Sport | 7 | 5 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 9¼ | 5¼ | OverhDr .40 | 0 | 3 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | —⅛ |
| 3½ | 2¼ | Overs Secur | | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 3½ | 2½ | OzarkA .05e | 4 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2⅞ | +⅛ |

**P - Q**

| 1975 High | 1975 Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1⅞ | ¾ | P&F Indust | 5 | 42 | 1⅝ | 1¼ | 1⅝ | +¼ |
| 18½ | 16 | PGE6pf .50 | | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | |
| 16¼ | 14½ | PGE pfl.37 | | 2 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | |
| 14 | 10⅛ | PG 4.3pfl.09 | | 1 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | —⅛ |
| 24⅞ | 21 | PG 8.1pf2.04 | | 1 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | +⅛ |
| 22⅞ | 20 | PG 7.8ptl.96 | | 1 | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | —⅛ |
| 27⅛ | 25 | PG 8.4pf2.37 | | 6 | 25½ | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | —⅛ |
| 5½ | 2½ | P Holdg .16 | | 9 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | —⅜ |
| 14⅞ | 11⅞ | PNwTel 1.20 | 9 | 2 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| 51 | 11⅜ | PallCp .40 | 16 | 82 | 38⅛ | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | —1⅛ |
| 3¾ | 15-16 | Palomr Finl | | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | —⅛ |
| 13½ | 6¼ | PanOcean O | 215 | 47 | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | —¼ |
| 5⅞ | 3¼ | Pantasole | 2 | 6 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 6¼ | 3 | ParaPk .10a | 3 | 6 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4¾ | —¼ |
| 3½ | 2½ | Park El .10e | | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 9½ | 2¾ | PkwDis .10e | 7 | 2 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | —⅛ |
| 31 | 11 | Parsons .75e | 8 | 27 | 24 | 23 | 23¾ | —¼ |
| 7½ | 5⅛ | PatoCG .70e | 7 | 32 | 5¼ | 5 | 5 | —¼ |
| 11½ | 7 | PatrkP .86t | 6 | 72 | 8⅞ | 7⅞ | 8 | —⅛ |
| 3¾ | 1⅞ | Pemcor Inc | | 5 | 2¾ | 2¼ | 2¾ | |
| 8⅞ | 6½ | PennEng .60 | 4 | 1 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | —⅛ |
| 15-16 | 7-16 | Pentron Ind | | 2 | ½ | ½ | ½ | —1-16 |
| 22½ | 11 | PepBoys 1 | 7 | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| 2⅞ | ⅛ | Permaner | | 1 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| 7⅞ | 1⅝ | Pertec Corp | 7 | 31 | 6⅞ | 6 | 6 | |
| 10½ | 4⅝ | Petro- Lewis | 7 | 7 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7⅝ | |
| 7¼ | 4½ | Phil LD .52r | 3 | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 7½ | 3¼ | Phoenix Stl | 1 | 57 | 4⅛ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | —⅛ |
| 7½ | 2⅛ | PicNPay .12 | 8 | 1 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| 6⅝ | 2½ | PionPls .10e | 21 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝ | +⅛ |
| 1¼ | 11-16 | Pioneer Sys | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 7⅞ | 2¼ | PionTx .25e | 4 | 2 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | —⅛ |
| 50 | 17¼ | Pitway .1b | 13 | 20 | 44½ | 43½ | 43½ | —1 |
| 21⅝ | 14 | PlacDv 1.20 | 10 | 11 | 18½ | 18 | 18½ | +⅛ |
| 13¼ | 5¼ | Plant Ind | 17 | 62 | 9⅞ | 9¼ | 9⅝ | +⅛ |
| 26⅞ | 8 | Plantrn .10e | 8 | 7 | 19¾ | 19 | 19 | —⅛ |
| 3¾ | 1⅝ | PlyGem .51t | 9 | 2 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | —⅛ |
| 55 | 9⅛ | PneuSca .80 | 4 | z100 | 12 | 12 | 12 | +⅛ |
| 12¼ | 4¼ | Pneumo .60 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 | |
| 12½ | 9½ | Pratt Lmb 1 | 20 | 22 | 9½ | 9 | 9 | —⅛ |
| 6⅞ | 3½ | Pratt Rd .30 | 6 | 3 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | —⅛ |
| 27¾ | 17¾ | Prent Hall 1 | 11 | 6 | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19½ | —⅜ |
| 4 | 1⅝ | Presley Cos | | 16 | 3 | 2¾ | 3 | +⅛ |
| 3½ | 1½ | PrimMt .12t | 68 | 1 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | +⅛ |
| 1¾ | 15-16 | PrdRIE .12e | 3 | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | +⅛ |
| 3⅞ | 1¼ | PrudBdg .24 | | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3⅛ | |
| 2⅝ | 1½ | Pulte Hmes | 33 | 25 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 8⅞ | 3½ | Purepac Lb | 13 | 3 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| 17¼ | 9 | Putnam .60a | 6 | 1 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | |

**R**

| 1975 High | 1975 Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5½ | 3¼ | Racon .20a | 4 | 7 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | —⅛ |
| 18⅛ | 7¼ | Ranchrs Ex | 7 | 6 | 13⅛ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | —¼ |
| 25⅛ | 12¾ | RangrO Can | 46 | 7 | 15¼ | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | —⅛ |
| 1⅞ | ½ | RapdAm wt | | 10 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 5½ | 2⅝ | Rath Pack | | 14 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | —⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 9⅞ | RaymPr .40 | 65 | 15 | 12⅛ | 11¾ | 12⅛ | +¼ |
| 5⅛ | 2⅞ | PB Indust | 6 | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | —⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1½ | Reading Ind | | 2 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| 18⅛ | 12⅜ | RealEst 1.40 | 12 | 3 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | |
| 7¼ | 3 | RltIncT .70e | 9 | 5 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | —¼ |
| 2¾ | 1⅛ | REDM Cp | 8 | 6 | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅞ | |
| 15-16 | 7-16 | Rel Grp wt | | 27 | 11-16 | 9-16 | 11-16 | +1-16 |
| 8½ | 7⅝ | Rem Ar .80 | 7 | 11 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | +⅛ |
| 25⅜ | 17⅜ | Rep NY .88 | 5 | 6 | 23 | 23 | 23 | |
| 25⅛ | 4⅝ | ReschCtl .08 | | 55 | 18 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | —⅜ |
| 3⅝ | 1⅛ | ReartsIntl A | 2 | 17 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | +⅛ |
| 2¼ | ⅞ | Rest Assoc | | 23 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1½ | |
| 2¼ | 1⅛ | RET Inc Fd | | 7 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 2⅝ | 1½ | Rusco Ind | 37 | 52 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 2 | ⅞ | Rex Noreco | | 12 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | +⅛ |
| 1¾ | 9-16 | Ronco Telep | | 2 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | +⅛ |
| 37 | 28⅝ | RET pf4.23 | | 11 | 34¼ | 33 | 33 | —1¼ |
| 3¼ | 1⅝ | RH Med Svc | 19 | 11 | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | —⅛ |
| 3⅞ | 1½ | Riblet Prod | | 10 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2½ | —⅛ |
| 19¾ | 8½ | Riley Co | 4 | 1 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | +⅛ |
| 3⅞ | ⅞ | Richton Int | 3 | 2 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 33½ | 19½ | RioAlgm 1 | 11 | 2 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | —½ |
| 1 | 5-16 | Riker Mx pf | | 14 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | +1-16 |
| 1⅞ | ⅜ | Riker Maxs | | 10 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 14⅞ | 4⅜ | RisdonM .36 | 19 | 4 | 10¼ | 10 | 10 | +⅛ |
| 4½ | 2⅞ | RLC Corp | | 8 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | |
| 2½ | 1⅝ | RSC Indust | 6 | 1 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| 35⅛ | 19½ | Robintech | 4 | 19 | 29 | 28½ | 28½ | —⅜ |
| 4 | 2⅜ | Roblin Ind | | 4 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ | |
| 4½ | 3¾ | Rocor .05p | 11 | 2 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 13⅛ | 7⅛ | Rogers Corp | 10 | 3 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9½ | —⅜ |
| 3½ | 2⅝ | Rossmor Cp | 31 | 8 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 37⅝ | 21½ | Rowan .14b | 6 | 25 | 32 | 31½ | 32 | +¾ |
| 20 | 14⅛ | Rowlnd Inc | 5 | 14 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 9¾ | 4⅞ | Rust Cft .40 | 5 | 7 | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7¼ | +⅛ |
| 22⅝ | 11⅛ | Ryan Ho .20 | 13 | 276 | 19½ | 19 | 19 | —½ |
| 3 | ⅞ | Ryersn Hay | 30 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | +⅛ |

**S**

| 1975 High | 1975 Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 3 | SaltranSy A | 3 | 1 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | —⅛ |
| 20¼ | 15¼ | StJohnsT .62 | 15 | 10 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | |
| 17½ | 3¼ | Salem .24t | 9 | 81 | 13 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | —⅜ |
| 20¼ | 7¼ | Sambos .10e | 14 | 96 | 16⅞ | 16⅝ | 16¾ | —⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 7½ | SCerlo 1.84e | | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | —⅛ |
| 84 | 67 | SDgo pf7.60 | | 2100 | 70 | 70 | 70 | —¼ |
| 2¾ | 1½ | Sargent Ind | 7 | 24 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | —⅛ |
| 6 | 4⅛ | Saturn Airw | 11 | 2 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 7½ | 3 | Saunor L .30 | 6 | 5 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | +⅛ |
| 7½ | 5⅞ | Schenut .60a | 4 | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| 7⅜ | 1⅞ | Schiller Ind | 9 | 2 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | —⅛ |
| 2¼ | 1½ | Sci Mgt .05e | | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | +⅛ |
| 18⅞ | 4⅛ | SciAtlan .25t | 13 | 37 | 15½ | 15⅛ | 15⅜ | —⅛ |
| 9½ | 6 | Scrivner .50 | 4 | 3 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | —¼ |
| 6½ | 5 | SbdAlMil .40 | 5 | 1 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 5 | 2¼ | Sealectr Cp | 5 | 17 | 3⅞ | 3½ | 3⅝ | |
| ⅞ | 7-16 | Seaport Cp | | 2 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | —1-16 |
| 4⅛ | 2½ | Sears Ind | 5 | 14 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 2 | ⅞ | Sec Mtg Inv | | 49 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | —⅛ |
| 8 | 4½ | Selas Cp .39 | 16 | 3 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 1⅞ | 9-16 | Seligm Asso | | 16 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | —⅛ |
| 7½ | 3⅝ | Semtch .14t | 7 | 7 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | —¼ |
| 7½ | 3⅝ | SGL In .10r | 6 | 10 | 7 | 6¾ | 7 | +½ |
| 2½ | ⅞ | SG Sec .20e | | 3 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 10⅛ | 4⅛ | Shawin .50b | 9 | 1 | 8⅛ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | +⅛ |
| 7⅛ | 2 | ShearH .10e | 10 | 32 | 5 | 4½ | 4½ | —⅛ |
| 6¼ | 11-16 | SheltRes .06 | | 8 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | —⅛ |
| 6 | 3½ | Shnd Cp .24t | 4 | 1 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 28⅛ | 14⅝ | Shrandh Oil | 11 | 37 | 22¼ | 21 | 21 | —1½ |
| 19⅝ | 8¼ | Sherwd Med | 6 | 3 | 10½ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | —⅜ |
| 2⅝ | 1⅝ | Shopwell In | | 4 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | —¼ |
| 15⅛ | 7½ | Showboat .88 | 6 | 2 | 13⅞ | 13¼ | 13¼ | |
| 15⅛ | 7¼ | Sifcolnd .40 | 7 | 4 | 14¼ | 14 | 14¼ | |
| 6 | 3 | Sigmal .05e | 7 | 1 | 5⅛ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 3⅞ | 1¼ | SikesCo .02p | | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 7¼ | 5¾ | Simkins .60 | 7 | 2 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | +⅛ |
| 2¾ | 1⅝ | SMD Ind | 5 | 1 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ | |
| 6 | ⅞ | Solitron .06 | | 76 | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3¾ | —⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 4 | Sorder Brdc | 4 | 1 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | —⅛ |
| 12½ | 5⅝ | Soundsn .40 | 73 | 42 | 9¾ | 9 | 9¼ | —⅛ |
| 25⅞ | 22⅞ | SC 8.0pf 2.21 | | 1 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | —⅛ |
| 17¼ | 15½ | SC 5.8pf 1.45 | | 1 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | —¼ |
| 16⅞ | 13 | SC 5.2pf 1.30 | | 20 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13⅝ | —⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 10¾ | SC 4.3pf 1.08 | | 2 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | —⅜ |
| 12½ | 11 | SC 4.0pf 1.02 | | 4 | 11 | 10¾ | 10¾ | —¼ |
| 61⅞ | 40 | SouRoy .88b | 27 | 15 | 53¼ | 52¼ | 53 | |
| 6⅝ | 3 | Specity Rest | 6 | 6 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | +⅛ |
| 9 | 4⅝ | Spector .10e | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 2⅝ | 1⅝ | SpedOP .11t | 7 | 2 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛ | |
| 2¼ | 15-16 | SpencCo .32t | | 2 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| 5⅞ | 3⅝ | Salentex .40 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | |
| 14⅝ | 9⅛ | StdAllianc 1 | 3 | 5 | 13½ | 13⅛ | 13½ | |
| 5⅝ | 2½ | StdCont .05e | 3 | 20 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | +½ |
| 5⅛ | 3⅝ | Std Metl .50t | 5 | 8 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 5 | ¾ | StdPac Corp | 5 | 6 | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅞ | |
| 15½ | 7¼ | Std Prod 1 | 10 | 1 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | +¼ |
| 1½ | ¼ | StdPruc wt | | 3 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | —⅛ |
| 27 | 10¼ | StdShrs .40r | | 20 | 21 | 20¼ | 20¼ | —½ |
| 9⅝ | 8 | Stange .10 | 19 | 2 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| 16½ | 5⅞ | StanAv .20e | 8 | 2 | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8⅞ | —⅛ |
| 22⅞ | 9⅛ | StarrtHo .30 | 12 | 15 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | |
| 10⅝ | 3¼ | Steelmt .27e | 2 | 6 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | —⅜ |
| 2 | ⅝ | Sterl Electr | | 1 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | —⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 2 | StarlPre .11t | 6 | 56 | 4¾ | 4⅛ | 4¾ | +⅛ |
| 1½ | 1⅛ | Stevcoknit | 4 | 2 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 10⅞ | 5⅛ | Struth Wells | 16 | 15 | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8⅜ | —¼ |
| 1 | 7-16 | Summit Ors | 67 | 2 | 13-16 | 13-16 | 13-16 | |
| 27 | 9 | Sun Elec .40 | 8 | 10 | 17 | 15⅞ | 16⅞ | —¼ |
| 3⅞ | 2¼ | Sunair .27e | 5 | 2 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | —⅛ |
| 5⅞ | 4⅝ | SunshJr .30 | 9 | 6 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | —⅛ |
| 2⅞ | 6 | SupFdSv .32 | 5 | 3 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | —⅛ |
| 3 | 1⅛ | Superscr .10e | 4 | 1 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 6¾ | 4⅝ | Sup Surg Mf | 5 | 12 | 5¼ | 5½ | 5¼ | |
| 2 | 15-16 | Susquhana | | 17 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 2 | 1⅝ | Susquhan pf | | 6 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | —⅛ |
| ¾ | 5-16 | SuttrMtg wt | | 1 | 9-16 | 9-16 | 9-16 | |
| 7¼ | 2⅜ | Synalcy .14t | 5 | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | —⅛ |
| 44⅝ | 25⅛ | Syntex .48 | 13 | 635 | 32¼ | 31⅝ | 31⅞ | —⅜ |
| 4½ | 15-16 | System Eng | | 33 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |

**T**

| 1975 High | 1975 Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1⅝ | ½ | Tech Sym | 27 | 27 | 15-16 | 13-16 | 13-16 | |
| 6¼ | 2⅝ | Techcl Oper | 7 | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 2⅛ | ¾ | Techcl Tape | 6 | 18 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1⅞ | +⅛ |
| 3½ | 1¼ | Technitrol | 5 | 2 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | —⅛ |
| 22⅝ | 14 | Tejon R .20a | 16 | 1 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | —¾ |
| 3¾ | 2⅛ | TeleCom Cp | 4 | 5 | 2⅞ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | +⅛ |
| 1¾ | 5-16 | Telex Cp wt | | 20 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | —⅛ |
| 3⅞ | 1 | Tenna Corp | 12 | 19 | 2⅞ | 2 | 2⅞ | —⅛ |
| 7 | 3⅛ | Tenneco wt | | 55 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | —⅜ |
| 9⅝ | 5⅝ | TennFS .40e | 2 | 2 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| 16 | 5¾ | Teradyn Inc | 11 | 7 | 10⅞ | 10¾ | 10¾ | —⅛ |
| 16⅛ | 10⅝ | TerraC .40e | 3 | 95 | 11⅛ | 10⅞ | 11 | —⅛ |
| 11⅞ | 5⅛ | TesoroPt wt | | 20 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | —⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 2 | Texstar .15t | 5 | 103 | 3⅜ | 2⅞ | 3⅜ | +⅝ |
| 4½ | ¾ | Tidwell Ind | | 3 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | —⅛ |
| 10¾ | 3⅝ | Tiffany .20 | 7 | 6 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8¼ | —⅛ |
| 2½ | 1⅛ | TigerIntl wt | | 45 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ | —⅛ |
| 4⅞ | 2½ | Timptc Ind | 4 | 10 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3¼ | |
| 5⅞ | 2¾ | TMC Mtg In | 1 | 7 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | —⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 4⅛ | Tokheim .40 | 13 | 11 | 10⅝ | 10¼ | 10⅛ | +⅜ |
| 99 | 93 | TolEd pf 10 | | z10 | 98 | 98 | 98 | |
| 46¼ | 40 | TolEd pf4.25 | | z150 | 42⅛ | 42⅛ | 42⅛ | —⅛ |
| 9 | 4½ | ToppsGu .20 | 8 | 2 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | —¼ |
| 7⅛ | 1⅞ | Tracor Inc | 18 | 31 | 6⅛ | 5¾ | 6 | |
| 2⅞ | 1¼ | Trans Lux | 125 | 31 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 3¼ | 1⅞ | Troadw .23t | | 2 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2¼ | +⅛ |
| 12 | 7¾ | TriStMtr .80 | 1 | 1 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | —¼ |
| 4 | 1½ | Tuttco .10e | 5 | 7 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 10¼ | 11⅛ | Turnr C 1.32 | 6 | 2 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | |
| 7¼ | 3⅞ | TwinFair In | 9 | 18 | 4½ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |

**U**

| 1975 High | 1975 Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4⅛ | 1⅝ | UIP Cp .12 | 6 | 31 | 3¼ | 3 | 3 | —⅛ |
| 6⅞ | 2⅞ | UNA .10a | 3 | 11 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 9¼ | 7 | UGasLtd .64 | 9 | 1 | 7⅛ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | +¼ |
| 4⅛ | 2 | Un Invest | | 2 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | —⅛ |
| 5⅞ | 2¼ | Un Asbestos | 6 | 14 | 5 | 4 15-16 | 4 15-16 | |
| 15-16 | ⅜ | UnBrand wt | | 13 | 9-16 | ½ | 9-16 | +1-16 |
| 14¼ | 10½ | UnCosF .48b | 9 | 5 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | +⅛ |
| 2½ | ⅞ | U Dollar St | | 20 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 2¾ | 1½ | Unit Foods | 4 | 27 | 1¾ | 1½ | 1½ | —⅛ |
| 7¼ | 3¾ | UnRltT .58e | 67 | 13 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | +⅛ |
| 5-16 | ⅛ | UnRltT wt | | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| 9 | 5½ | US Ban Trst | 14 | 5 | 6⅝ | 6¼ | 6¼ | —⅜ |
| 14¼ | 3½ | US Filtr .20 | 9 | 108 | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | —¼ |
| 6⅝ | 4¼ | US LsgPl .9e | | 10 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | +⅛ |
| ¾ | 7-16 | US LsgR wt | | 3 | 9-16 | 9-16 | 9-16 | |
| 5⅝ | 1½ | USNat Rsrc | 3 | 4 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 3¼ | 1½ | US Radium | | 23 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | —⅛ |
| 38 | 11¾ | US Red 1.20 | 3 | 10 | 30⅞ | 30¼ | 30¼ | —¾ |
| 18 | 5⅝ | Unity Buy S | 7 | 2 | 12¾ | 12¼ | 12¾ | —¼ |
| 3⅝ | 1⅞ | Univ Ci .05b | 5 | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 2¼ | ⅝ | Univ Contnr | | 24 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | —⅛ |
| 6¾ | 3⅝ | UnivRs .05e | 9 | 30 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | —⅛ |
| 6⅞ | 3 | UnivRun .28 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | —⅛ |
| 4½ | 2⅛ | URS Corp | 7 | 13 | 3½ | 3⅛ | 3½ | +⅜ |
| 18⅛ | 12¾ | UtahldS 1.20 | 7 | 1 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | +¼ |
| 6½ | 4 | UV Ind wt | | 9 | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4¼ | —⅛ |

**V**

| 1975 High | 1975 Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9¼ | 4 | ValleSt .62t | 7 | 4 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝ | |
| 23½ | 14⅞ | Vall In 3.40e | 2 | 4 | 15⅝ | 15 | 15 | —¼ |
| 15⅞ | 6⅝ | Valmac .60a | 9 | 55 | 11¾ | 10¾ | 11⅝ | —⅜ |
| 2¼ | 1⅛ | ValuLin .01e | | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 7 | 4½ | VanDorn .36 | 6 | 7 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 7¼ | 1⅞ | Varo Inc | 7 | 11 | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ | +¼ |
| 2 | ⅞ | Verit Ind | | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | +⅛ |
| 4½ | 1⅞ | Vernitron | 6 | 18 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | —⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 1¾ | Vesely Co | 21 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 3¼ | 1⅛ | Viatech Inc | | 1 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | —⅛ |
| 2½ | 1⅛ | Viking Genl | 12 | 3 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | —⅛ |
| 2¾ | ⅞ | Vikoa Inc | | 13 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 3⅞ | 1⅛ | Vintage Ent | | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | —⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1⅝ | Vulcan .02e | | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 8 | 4⅛ | Vulc Inc .30 | 4 | 9 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | +⅛ |

**W**

| 1975 High | 1975 Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5¼ | 2¼ | WabMg .10a | 7 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | —⅛ |
| 11⅞ | 4⅞ | Wacknt .28a | 8 | 2 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | —⅛ |
| 2½ | 1¼ | WadelEq .10 | 7 | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | —⅛ |
| 18 | 13⅝ | WalcoN .40b | 5 | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| 4 | 3½ | WallacS .14e | | 11 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| 2⅛ | 1⅛ | Wards Co | | 2 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | —⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 1⅞ | WarC pfC.05 | | 7 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | —⅜ |
| 30 | 16⅛ | WasPsIB .50 | 10 | 8 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | |
| 15⅛ | 11⅝ | WashRI 1.28 | 12 | 3 | 14⅞ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | +⅛ |
| 2¾ | 1⅞ | Weiman Co | | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 9 | 5⅝ | Weld Tu Am | 1 | 7 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 3⅝ | 2½ | Wellco .10e | 7 | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 11⅝ | 7⅝ | WestChP .40 | 11 | 2 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | +⅛ |
| 52½ | 45 | WTex pf4.40 | | z100 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | |
| 10½ | 3⅞ | Westats Pll | 14 | 183 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10½ | +¼ |
| 6⅛ | 3⅛ | WstDcal .10 | 11 | 4 | 5½ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 8⅝ | 4⅝ | Wstn Fin .10 | 5 | 3 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 1⅛ | ⅛ | WstPac I wt | | 51 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 6⅞ | 3½ | Whitaker .34 | 4 | 3 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | —⅛ |
| 17⅞ | 8¾ | Whiting 1 | 4 | 7 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | —⅛ |
| ¼ | ⅛ | Whittakr wt | | 26 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| 3⅛ | 2⅛ | WillcxG .06r | | 7 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 8¼ | 5¼ | Wmhous .30 | 4 | 12 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6½ | —¼ |
| 6⅝ | 4½ | WilshrO .05r | 8 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5¾ | |
| 3½ | 2½ | WilsonBr .30 | 7 | 1 | 3½ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 3½ | 1⅝ | WolffHB .06p | 10 | 6 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 5 | 2¾ | Wood Ind | | 13 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | —⅛ |
| 12⅞ | 11⅝ | Worcest Ctl | 6 | 15 | 11⅝ | 11¼ | 11¼ | |
| 8¼ | 5 | Work Wr .60 | 5 | 14 | 6¾ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | —½ |
| 1 13-16 | 1 | Wright Har | 106 | 30 | 1 1-16 | 1 | 1 1-16 | +1-16 |
| 17½ | 7½ | WUI Inc .60 | 6 | 2 | 15 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | —¼ |
| 5⅝ | 3½ | WyleLab .24 | 5 | 36 | 4½ | 4 | 4⅛ | |
| 11⅜ | 5 | Wynnin .05e | 4 | 29 | 8⅛ | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | —⅜ |
| 11½ | 6½ | WymBn .50 | 8 | 63 | 11¼ | 11 | 11⅛ | +⅜ |
| 4⅝ | 1⅝ | Wyomising | 12 | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | —⅛ |

**X**

| 1975 High | 1975 Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27⅞ | 12⅞ | Xonics Inc | 52 | 13 | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15½ | —⅛ |

**Y**

| 1975 High | 1975 Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4⅝ | 1⅞ | YooHoo .05e | 11 | 2 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |

**Z**

| 1975 High | 1975 Low | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7¾ | 4½ | ZeroMfg .24 | 6 | 3 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | —⅛ |
| 4½ | 1¾ | Zimmr Hom | | 10 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | +⅛ |

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low rang and dividnd are shown for th new stock only.

# Currency Rates

August 14, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

| | $ | £ | DM | FF | L. It. | Gldr. | BF com. | SwissF. | Dan.Kr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | 2.6440 | 5.5730 | 102.5050* | 60.34* | 39 56y | — | 6.8890* | 38 7450* | 44.3850* |
| Brussels (c) | 36.325 | 80.91 | 14.8670 | 8.76 | 5.7375 | 16.5185 | — | 14.33 | 6.4425 |
| Frankfurt | 2.5765 | 5.4300 | — | 58.95* | 3.865x | 97.65* | 6.730* | 96.66* | 43.27* |
| London (z) | 2.10655 | — | 5.4275 | 9.2320 | 1409.75 | 5.5775 | 80.825 | 5.6315 | 12.5610 |
| Milan | 670.50 | 1410.60 | 259.01 | 152.40 | — | 253.15 | 17.4660 | 249.25 | 112.42 |
| Paris | | | | — Closed — | | | | | |
| Zurich | 2.672 | 5.6339 | 103.58* | 60.92* | 0.3994* | 100.95* | 6.99* | — | 45* |

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.9625; Escudo: 56.50; Israeli £: 6.34; Peseta: 58.34; Schilling: 18.195; Sw. krona: 4.3140; Yen: 297.85; Belgian financial franc: 39.65.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

## Tokyo Exchange

Aug. 14, 1975

| | Price Yen | | Price Yen |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asahi Glass | 299 | Matsu E Wks. | 549 |
| Canon | 171 | Mitsuby Hvy. Ind. | 117 |
| Dai Nip. Print. | 459 | Mitsubi Corp. | 440 |
| Fuji Bank | 330 | Mitsui Co. | 428 |
| Fuji Photo | 310 | Mitsukoshi | 408 |
| Hitachi | 151 | Nippon Elec. | 161 |
| Honda Motor | 509 | Sharp | 243 |
| C. Itoh | 371 | Shiseido | 1,360 |
| Japan Air L. | 1,600 | Sony Corp. | 3,330 |
| Kansai El. P | 673 | Sumitomo Bk. | 335 |
| Kao Soap | 410 | Taisho Marine | 266 |
| Kirin Brewery | 278 | Takeda Chem. | 211 |
| Komatsu | 394 | Teijin | 149 |
| Kubota | 306 | Tokio Marine | 486 |
| Matsu Ind. | 496 | Toray | 152 |
| | | Toyota Motor | 603 |

## International Stock Indexes

| | Yest. | Prev. | 1975 High | 1975 Low |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | 92.30 | 92.30 | 97.30 | 77.00 |
| Brussels | 133.70 | 134.35 | 137.97 | 106.43 |
| Frankfurt | 140.41 | 141.25 | 143.00 | 110 56 |
| London 30 | 293.10 | 294.60 | 345.20 | 146 00 |
| London 500 | 132.32 | 132.39 | 156 14 | 64.48 |
| Milan | Closed | 81.03 | 108.56 | 81.32 |
| Paris | 130.20 | 130.20 | 136.70 | 99.70 |
| Sydney | 350.82 | 350.36 | 383.55 | 289 94 |
| Tokyo (n) | 309.59 | 309.13 | 333.11 | 268.24 |
| Tokyo (o) | 4205.73 | 4194.49 | 4564.52 | 3527.04 |
| Zurich | 266.70 | 268.40 | 291.20 | 206.30 |

(n) New. (o) Old.

## Eurocurrency Interest Rates

| | Dollar | German mark | Swiss franc | Sterling |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 D. | 5⅞-6⅛ | 1¼-1½ | ¼-1 | 9¼-9⅝ |
| 1 M. | 6⅛-6⅜ | 2⅛-2⅜ | 2½-2⅞ | 9¾-10⅛ |
| 3 M. | 7⅛-7⅜ | 3⅛-3⅜ | 3⅜-3⅝ | 10⅛-10¼ |
| 6 M. | 8⅛-8⅜ | 4⅛-4⅜ | 4⅜-4⅝ | 11⅝-12 |
| 1 Y. | 8⅛-8⅜ | 5⅛-5⅜ | 5⅛-5⅜ | 12⅝-13 |


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U.S.A.

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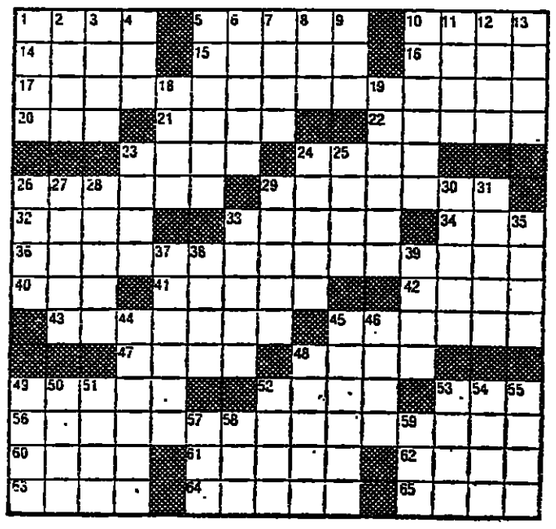
# CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

**ACROSS**

1 "I've got a little ——"
5 Ibsen's field
10 Turn over a new ——
14 King of the Huns
15 Painter's prop
16 Formerly
17 They get wrapped up in their work
20 Foxy
21 Gymnastic moves
22 Caravans' goals
23 Swimsuit tops
24 Kind of robe or salts
26 Star-shaped
29 Police actions
32 Okinawan city
33 Moon goddess
34 Free of
36 He got wrapped up in his work
40 Goal
41 Vestment
42 Store-door sign
43 Expecting a decline
45 Most skilled
47 Depend on
48 Roosevelt event
49 Living and rec
52 —— girl
53 State: Abbr.
56 They got wrapped up
60 German number
61 He was wrapped up in finances
62 Riding whip
63 Spanish artist
64 Legal people: Abbr.
65 Irish luck

**DOWN**

1 Places for etnas
2 Chemical suffix
3 Do in
4 Nervous twitch
5 Disavowal
6 Harsh sounds
7 Doers: Suffix
8 Pole-to-pole line: Abbr.
9 Heavyweight name
10 Vessels of India
11 Genesis name
12 Israeli port
13 Parker
18 Gumbo
19 Canadian slope
23 "Nothing to —— about"
24 Danish astronomer
25 Peter of cartoons
26 Theater org.
27 Sir, in India
28 Topic
29 Letter
30 Junky writing
31 Trig functions
33 Non-telling flower
35 Power
37 Most exceptional
38 Jannings
39 Stupid one
44 Target of TV spray ads
45 Contends
46 Growth period
48 Kind of gun or rot
49 Colors
50 Fairy-tale heavy
51 Criminal trial
52 Small pest
53 —— Island
54 Durocher et al.
55 Serpents
57 P. I. tree
58 At the age of: Abbr.
59 Roman 1200



# WEATHER

| | C | F | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ALGARVE | — | — | — |
| AMSTERDAM | 22 | 72 | Sunny |
| ANKARA | — | — | — |
| ATHENS | 26 | 79 | Sunny |
| BEIRUT | — | — | — |
| BELGRADE | — | — | — |
| BERLIN | 15 | 59 | Fair |
| BRUSSELS | 21 | 70 | Sunny |
| BUDAPEST | — | — | — |
| CAIRO | — | — | — |
| CASABLANCA | — | — | — |
| COPENHAGEN | — | — | — |
| COSTA DEL SOL | — | — | — |
| DUBLIN | — | — | — |
| EDINBURGH | — | — | — |
| FLORENCE | — | — | — |
| FRANKFURT | 25 | 77 | Sunny |
| GENEVA | 21 | 70 | Sunny |
| HELSINKI | 15 | 59 | Cloudy |
| ISTANBUL | — | — | — |
| LAS PALMAS | — | — | — |
| LISBON | 29 | 68 | Fair |
| LONDON | 24 | 75 | Sunny |
| LOS ANGELES | 17 | 62 | Cloudy |
| MADRID | 33 | 77 | Fair |
| MILAN | — | — | — |
| MONTREAL | 22 | 72 | Cloudy |
| MOSCOW | 11 | 52 | Overcast |
| MUNICH | — | — | — |
| NEW YORK | 23 | 73 | Sunny |
| NICE | — | — | — |
| OSLO | — | — | — |
| PARIS | 23 | 73 | Sunny |
| PRAGUE | — | — | — |
| ROME | 25 | 77 | Cloudy |
| SOFIA | — | — | — |
| STOCKHOLM | 18 | 66 | Cloudy |
| TEHRAN | 27 | 81 | Sunny |
| TEL AVIV | — | — | — |
| TUNIS | — | — | — |
| VENICE | — | — | — |
| VIENNA | — | — | — |
| WARSAW | — | — | — |
| WASHINGTON | 27 | 81 | Cloudy |
| ZURICH | — | — | — |

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Because of a strike at the French Meteorological Service yesterday, reports for most of the cities listed above were not available. The strike continues today.


## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
### ADVERTISEMENT

Aug. 14, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alphaspect Fund ..... $6.92
(w) Am. Express Int'l Fd ..... $7.92
(w) Apollo-Temptelton pr... SF11.80
Austral Secs ..... $2.69

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:
— (d) Bacrcond ..... SF537.50
— (d) Combat ..... SF710
— (d) Globa ..... SF923
— (d) Stockbar ..... SF447
(w) Bruyninvest ..... $12.37
(d) Can Gar & Energy Fd ..... $11.63
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd... $4.55
(d) A G F. Japan Fd... ..... $6.87

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l ..... $13.02
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. ..... $8.46
(d) Capital Reinvest... ..... LF1 015
(r) Chemical Offshore Fd ..... $102.14
(w) Convest Fd Int'l A Certs... $7.21
(w) Convest Fd Int'l B Certs... $10.92
(w) Convert Bond Fd N.V... $8.21

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Crosbar ..... SF355
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF85.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF69.50
— (d) Foncipersion ..... SF45
— (d) Ifcrea ..... SF66
— (d) Reconversion ..... SF125.50
(i) Crosby Fund S.A ..... $4.20

G.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:
— (w) G.S. Income Fd ..... $7.25
(r) D.G.C. ..... $29.59
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) ..... $9.28
(d) Diversified Fund Int'l ..... $10.79
(w) Dr. Interest Int'l Fd ..... $10.94
(w) Europe Obligations ..... LF996

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Cresbank ..... DM22.20
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond ..... DM12.10

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Eastfalls ..... $6.66
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ..... $11.06
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd ..... $23.37
— (w) Fidelity World Fd ..... $9.03
(d) Fidinvest ..... BF997
(w) First Internat'l Fd ..... $11.97
(w) First Int'l Income Sec ..... $14.15
(d) First Int'l Cap. Fund ..... $26.21
(d) First Securities Corp. Fd... $15.10
(w) Fleming Japan S.A. ..... $56.49
(w) Fleming Japan Fund ..... $20.39
(w) Foreign Income Sec ..... SF1 013
(d) Formula Selection Fd ..... SF44.74
(d) Fonsetia ..... $20.02
(d) Fund of Nation ..... $9.32
(w) Fund of U.S. Growth ..... $9.66
(w) Future Australia Fd ..... Aus $6.82

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (s) Asian Int'l Fund ..... $9.58
— (s) Bond Str Fd Ltd ..... $10.49
— (s) G.T. Dollar Fund ..... $3.32
(w) Guardian G. Fd N.V. ..... $7.42
(w) Hill Samuel Holdgs NV... $5.981.46
(r) HOTT Bond ..... $24.61
(s) Iceland ..... $9.36
(d) Ifcrea ..... SF24.60
(s) International S.A. ..... $8.74
(s) International Fund ..... $9.17
(s) Int'l Income Fund ..... $20.50
(r) Int'l Pacific Ltd ..... Can $7.48
(s) Int'l Securities Fund ..... $9.97
(s) International Int'l Fd S.A.... $7.01
(s) Japan, Inc. Fund Ltd ..... $10.56
(s) Latin America Fund ..... $9.02
(s) Pacific Int'l Fd S.A.) ..... $7.56
(s) Japan Growth Fund ..... $14.11
(s) Japan Selective Fund ..... $15.12
(s) Japan Pacific Fund ..... $12.66

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (s) Jardine Asia Trust ..... $10.59
— (s) Jardine Japan Fund ..... $59.20
— (s) Jardine Selection NV. ..... $12.53
(d) KB Income Fund ..... LF1.662
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F ..... $9.72
(w) Kleinwort Benz Jap. F.. ..... $16.95
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold ..... $27.34

LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) L&BI Multi-Way Fd ... SF867.50
— (w) L&BI Income Fd ..... SF378.50
(w) Luxfund ..... $10.72
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund... $10.26
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund..... $1.17
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund..... $2.23
(w) N A M F ..... $60.26
(w) Nippon Fund ..... $42.49
(w) Nor. Amer Int. Fund..... $5.55
(w) Nor. Amer Bond Fd..... $56.25
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc..... $6.78
(r) Pegasus Interna... ..... $7.22
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund..... $20.56
(d) Rentz Fund ..... LF1.905
(d) Rentz Capital Fund..... LF1 769
(d) Reninvest ..... LF970
— (d) Safe Fund ..... $4.40
— (d) Safe Trust Fund..... $9.51
(w) Samurai Portfolio..... SF55.90

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) ..... $11.67

S.M.C. FUNDS:
— (d) CSF Fund ..... $13.92
— (d) Croshy Fund ..... SF4.68
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V. ..... $7.41
(w) SMH Special Fund ..... DM92.90

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sar & Ext..... SF1.402
— (r) Securwa ..... SF1.021
(d) Sorfi Fund ..... $166.40
(w) Star Fund ..... $4.67

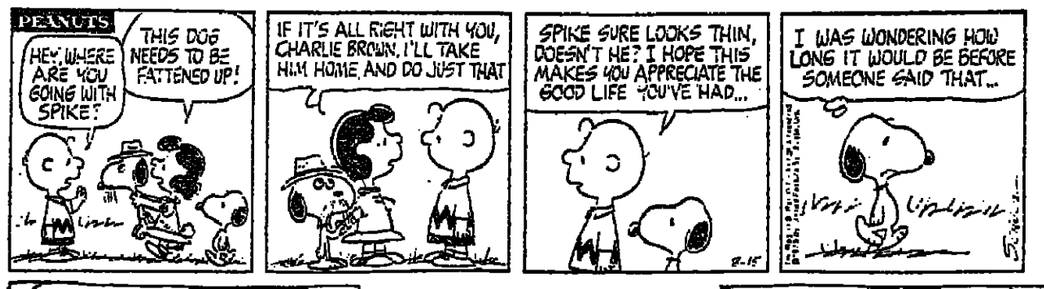
SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor..... SF67.50
— (d) Internatac ..... SF90.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio ..... SF35.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser... SF191
— (d) Unit Bond Select ..... SFb1
— (d) Universal Fund ..... SF76.50
(w) Talent Global Fund ..... $9.56
(r) Tokyo Pac Hold (Bear)... $21.51
(r) Tokyo Pac Hold N.V. ..... $20.49
(w) Transpacific Fund. ..... $17.12

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sa..... SF4.75
— (d) Bond Invest ..... SF73
— (d) Convert-Invest ..... SF76.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sa..... SF119
— (d) Focus Swiss Sh..... SF1
— (d) Globinvest ..... SF65.00
— (d) Pacific Invest ..... SF65.50
— (d) Rometacinvest..... SF1.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh... SF1.50
— (d) Swiss Swiss E. Sa..... SF176

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlanticfonds..... DM16.55
— (d) Europafonds ..... DM34.30
— (d) Unifonds ..... DM31.00
— (d) Unirenta ..... DM42.75
— (d) Unispecial I ..... DM58.95
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd..... $5.65
(r) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.... $11.05
(w) Western Growth Fd ..... $5.12
(w) Western Income Fund... $1.001.72
(w) West Proprietary N.V.... $1.434.46
(d) World Energy Corp Fd... $4.75
(w) Worldwide Securities .... $12.87
(w) Worldwide Special ..... $5.29.74

Key: (d) — Daily; (w) — Weekly; (r) — Regularly; (i) — Irregularly; * — Ex-dividend; n.a. — Not available; NAV — Net asset value; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; s — Offer price; b — Asked.


PEANUTS



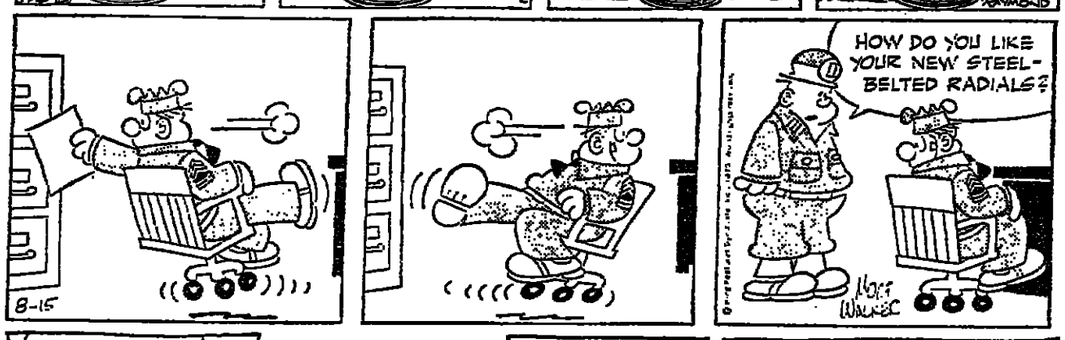

B.C.




BLONDIE



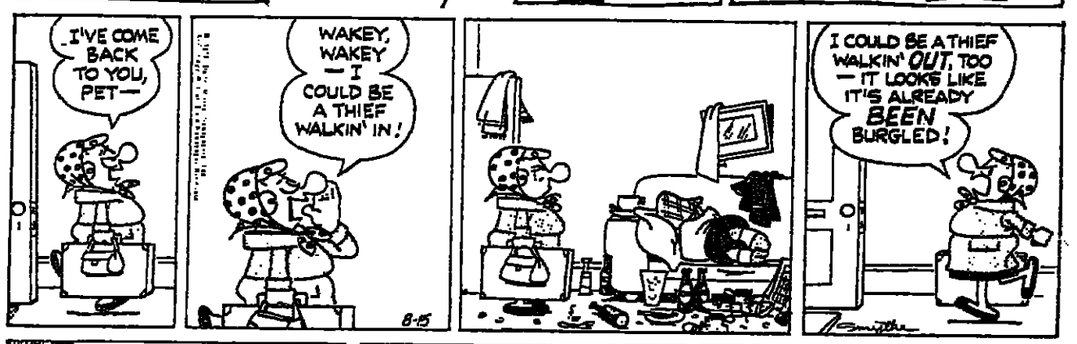

BEETLE BAILEY




WIZARD of ID




ANDY CAPP




REX MORGAN M.D.




KIRBY




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by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DILEY

MOFUR

FRIMAF

WURCEF




Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: WHEAT COVEY MEDLEY BECOME

Answer: *It appears this man can hold his drink*—"V-ALE-T"

DENNIS THE MENACE




"I GUESS THE LEMON'S WEARIN' OUT, HUH, MR. WILSON?"

# BOOKS

## THE SUPERWARRIORS

*By James W. Canan. Weybright & Talley. 375 pp.*

Reviewed by John W. Finney

EVER since President Dwight Eisenhower in his farewell address warned of the dangers of a military-industrial complex in our society, the notion has flourished that a venal conspiracy is being played by industry, the Pentagon and sometimes Congress to spend and to waste the billions of dollars in the defense budget on more expensive, frequently useless weapons. The truth of the relationship is not that simple or horrendous, as James W. Canan, a Washington, D.C., reporter for McGraw-Hill who has covered the Pentagon, makes clear in this weapons-oriented survey of the defense establishment.

Unquestionably, there is back-scratching between the defense industry and the generals and admirals, many of whom retire on a handsome pension to go to work as front men, salesmen and managers for the very defense contractors they once, presumably, were supervising. It is also true—in a way not completely foreseen by President Eisenhower—that an industrial-congressional complex is developing with disappointed contractors working through Congress to get their rejected weapons into the defense budget.

But the sins of comfortable industry-military relationship are not really the fuel, or even the spark, that keep the military machine rolling on to ever higher defense budgets. Rather, the machine by its very size seems to have an impersonal, bureaucratic momentum of its own that carries with it a Congress that finds the defense budget too complex to comprehend and civilian policymakers in the Pentagon who are unwilling or unable to check the military's appetite for new weapons. In part, the momentum derives from cold war concepts of the global mission of the United States and stimulated fear of the U.S.S.R.

But in part, it derives from a fascination with military gadgets and technology that goes back to the shock of the Soviet Sputnik. As the military has long since learned, there is no quicker way to sell Congress on some multibillion-dollar program than to show them a movie of the latest flying machine taking off with after-burner blazing.

In this kaleidoscopic view of the Pentagon, Canan provides a sometimes illuminating insight into the world of the weapon makers who think up the wondrous weapons of tomorrow. It is a world full of inner politics as military services compete with each other for their weapons share of the defense budget and civilian leaders in the Defense Department are torn between holding down weapons costs and keeping ahead of the Soviet Union.

All the politicking and parochialism is brilliantly summed up in one chapter on what Canan dubs "the great fighter plane battle." It involves the effort to find a successor to the venerable F-4 Phantom, a fighter-bomber developed by the Navy 20 years ago which was somewhat reluctantly adopted by the Air Force. But a real dogfight develops in getting the Air Force to agree on a successor. The Navy, which typically had bailed out of a cooperative program to adapt the Air Force's F-111 for its carriers, developed the F-14. The Air Force went ahead with its F-15 and F-16. Both planes became so expensive that Defense Department officials decided the services had "underestimated" the cost of the F-15 by $1.6 billion and should develop a less costly "lightweight fighter."

But as Canan recounts, the "lightweight" designation soon ran into complications. To the Air Force, it carried connotations that they were being asked to buy a "cheap" piece of hardware. So the designation was changed to "air combat fighter" to sell the plane to the Air Force. The Navy, while going through the motions to satisfy the Defense Department and Congress, was still not sold on a lightweight fighter under any name, particularly not on the plane chosen by the Air Force.

Throughout the book Canan describes what he calls "provocative notion" that weapons which seem wonderful today may be obsolete tomorrow. It certainly is a provocative concept within the Pentagon in the sense that it provides the military with a thirsting for ever newer, more advanced weapons.

What Canan never makes quite clear is whether he thinks the "provocative notion" has an underlying validity as a basic premise of weapons development, or is a notion needing some philosophical dissection before we go plunging off on many more multibillion-dollar weapons programs. Is some weapons advantage by the United States over the Soviet Union really going to upset the balance of mutual terror? Or in the conventional warfare arena, are numbers of weapons more important than sophistication? The way the Defense Department is going now, the weapons are getting more sophisticated and costly. Is there is a question whether there will be able to afford the number of weapons the military wants.

If the book is kaleidoscopic, in partly because it is an episodic, sometimes jumpy account of what has been going on over the past 10 years in what Pentagon reporters describe as the "puzzle palace." In a pinball style, Canan can jump back and forth between thoughts, events with the same disconcerting ease as do defense officials in trying to grapple with the complexity of military programs. At times one longs for a more leisurely, philosophical analytical examination of the workings of the Pentagon, particularly when Canan plunges into the arcane world of strategic theory. Still, despite its confusedness, the book accurately reflects and describes the confusing, overly secretive world where "super warriors," who are more often ordinary bureaucrats and industry engineers, think "super-weapons," which too often are more costly than super.

*Mr. Finney is a member of the Washington, D.C., bureau of The New York Times.*

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C | L | I | E | W | C | E | I | L | T | | H | O | N | T |
| H | A | Z | I | E | O | D | I | E | R | | H | A | D | E | S |
| I | S | R | A | E | L | I | T | E | | A | I | N | | I | S | E |
| C | H | A | R | L | I | O | T | T | E | B | R | O | N | T | E | |
| | | | S | A | N | O | | U | P | I | | | | | | |
| D | A | D | | S | Y | P | | R | I | E | | O | | C | S | A |
| A | L | I | I | A | | | D | I | N | O | S | A | U | R | | |
| C | I | O | V | A | N | - | R | I | | M | O | N | T | I | N | I |
| G | A | D | I | A | - | B | O | U | T | | | E | N | N | S | |
| S | I | S | E | | I | R | E | | C | U | T | | E | Y | E | |
| | | | A | L | I | T | | | U | N | O | S | | | | |
| M | A | R | I | T | E | H | I | E | I | N | R | I | T | E | Y | L | I | E |
| A | D | O | R | N | | E | A | S | T | E | R | E | G | G | |
| R | E | L | I | E | F | | G | L | E | E | | O | T | T | O | |
| U | S | E | D | | | S | A | S | S | | W | I | N | S | |

# BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

In any major tournament one can expect to find about four out of five pairs using standard bidding methods. Of the remainder, about half, or 10 per cent of the total, use the Precision system devised by Charles Wei, of New York. There are several reasons for the wide adoption of Precision, which was little-known until six years ago.

One is that the framework is fairly easy to master for a player accustomed to standard bidding. A second is its success, notably in the hands of Benito Garozzo and Giorgio Belladonna of Italy on the international scene, and through the efforts of Peter Weichsel, Alan Sontag and other New York experts.

Two new books about Precision are now available. "Precision and Super-Precision Bidding", by Belladonna and Garozzo, is a 235-page translation of a major Italian work published by G. P. Putnam's at $8.95. It is far from easy reading, since it consists entirely of classified tables of bidding sequences with the meanings attached to them by the authors.

Almost one-quarter of the book is Super-Precision, the supercharged racing model for the player who wants to win everything. This is not a book for those who wish to start using the system, but it will be valuable as a reference work for those who already use Precision and as a text for ambitious partnerships.

In a different category is "Match Point Precision" by Charles Wei and Ron Andersen, a 200-page paperback published by Monna Lisa Precision Corporation, 277 Park Avenue, New York, at $3.95. Although it contains a substantial amount of Precision theory, including some entirely new refinements, there is considerable discussion of duplicate strategy of great interest to all tournament players.

The diagramed deal employs a Super-Precision bidding sequence. One club is strong and artificial, showing at least 16 high-card points. The one no-trump response shows 8-13 points and balanced hand, and two clubs a form of Stayman.

Holding 8-10 points, South makes a normal Stayman reply at the two-level. Playing normal Precision, all hands in the stronger range rebid two no-trump. In the supercharged version, two no-trump shows specifically a 4-3-3-3 distribution and bids at the three-level show particular 4-4-3-2 hands.

In this case, North persevered with another inquiry, three clubs. Three diamonds indicates that South has a four-card diamond suit; and North can leap immediately to five no-trump, commanding his partner to bid seven diamonds if he holds two of the three diamond honors.

It can be seen that seven diamonds is a virtual certainty since one club ruff in the North hand provides the 13th trick. Seven spades would succeed only if West held the club ace, or if West held the club ace, or if East obligingly led that card. The advantage of the four-four trump fit is convincingly demonstrated.

NORTH (D)
♠AKQ654
♡AK5
◇KJ104
♣—

| WEST | EAST |
|---|---|
| ♠J7 | ♠109 |
| ♡Q1083 | ♡9642 |
| ◇86 | ◇9753 |
| ♣J10853 | ♣A7642 |

SOUTH
♠832
♡J1072
◇AQ102
♣KQ3

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

| North | East | South | West |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1♣ | Pass | 1 N.T. | Pass |
| 3♣ | Pass | 3 N.T. | Pass |
| 5 N.T. | Pass | 7♢ | Pass |
| Pass | Pass | | |

West led the club jack.

### Yanks' Hurler Stops A's

# ...unter Knows Former Teammates

...KLAND, Calif., Aug. 14 (...).—Mesmerized as usual by ... former teammate, who help... pitch them to three world ...pionships, the Oakland A's ... 3-1, to Jim (Catfish) Hunter ... the New York Yankees last ...t.

...e last time the Yankees were ... on May 10, Hunter shut out ... A's on a two-hitter. Eight ... later at Shea Stadium, he ... them to four hits and won.

Last night he yielded just ... hits, two by Reggie Jackson, ... all nine hits in the 27 in... ...s have been singles. This ... he walked three and struck ... six.

...is made Hunter's won-lost ...rd 16-11. A year ago, after ...ictory over the Yankees on ... 12, it was 17-9. So moving ... weaker club hasn't impaired ...ter's ability to win, it has ... meant a couple of extra ...ears. And it disposes of the ...ument that Hunter had such ...good record in recent years ...use he never had to face ... A's.

...he Yankees, meanwhile, were ...ng a former Yankee, but few ...he present Yankees were ever ... teammates. Stan Bahnsen ...hed a predictable game for ...cland, but was beaten by the ... full-speed-ahead offense ...y Martin has installed. The ...nkees scorded on a squeeze ...t and two sacrifice flies, hit... ...g nothing longer than a single ...i moving the last run into ...ring position on a steal.

...he running began in the first ...ning. Sandy Alomar singled ...h one out and opened a hole ... Roy White's ground single to ...ht on a hit-and-run play. A ...g fly by Thurman Munson ...ced Alomar from third, and ...ite was thrown out trying to ...al.

...he A's matched that run in ... second as Reggie Jackson led ... with a single and moved ...und on a wild pitch, an in... ...ld out and another wild pitch. ...But the Yankees regained the ...d in the third, which Fred ...nley opened with a hit to left. ... Bando made a wild throw to ...t on a grounder by Bobby ...nds, but because the ball hit ...ton Howard, in the coaching ... Bonds got no further than ...t while Stanley reached third. ...t was only a temporary stop ... bonds, however, as he prompt... ...stole second. Alomar's squeeze ...t made it 2-1 and moved ...nds to third, and White's fly ... deep center brought home ...nds.

**Orioles 3, Royals 0**

...t Baltimore, Jim Palmer, ...thering two rain delays total... ...r nearly three hours, tossed ... second two-hitter of the sea... ...en route to his 18th victory ... the Orioles won, 3-0, over ...nsas City. Palmer, the major ...gue's top winner with an 18-7 ...ord, allowed a two-out dou... ...in the third inning to Bob ...nson following a 2-hour 8- ...ute rain delay, then held the ...yals hitless until the ninth ...en Vada Pinson led off with ... single after another delay of ... minutes.

...he shutout was the eighth of ... season for Palmer, tying the ...b record of Steve Barber in ...1.

...he Orioles scored all their ...ns in the sixth off loser Marty ...ttin. Paul Blair singled, stole ...ond and scored on a single ... Lee May and Don Baylor fol... ...ed with his 19th homer.

**Rangers 6, Tigers 5**

...t Detroit, pinch-runner Cesar ...var scored the winning run ...n second base on shortstop ...ne Michael's throwing error ...n two out in the 11th inning, ...ing Texas a 6-5 victory and ...nding the Tigers their 18th ...nsecutive defeat.

...he streak, only two less than ... American League record, is ... longest in the American ...gue since the Washington ...nators dropped 18 in a row in ...9. Three teams have lost 20 ...nes in a row while the major ...gue record since 1900 is 23, by ... Philadelphia Phillies in 1971. ...Detroit, which lost a 5-1 lead, ...cked up 16 hits but Willie ...rton grounded into a game-...ding double play after a single ...th one out in the bottom of the ...h.

**White Sox 4, Indians 3**

...t Chicago, relief pitcher Rick ...tts walked pinch-hitter Pete ...rney with the bases loaded to score Ken Henderson with two out in the 12th inning, giving the White Sox a 4-3 victory over Cleveland.

**Twins 5, Brewers 2**

At Bloomington, Minn., back-to-back homers by Steve Braun and Danny Thompson in the sixth inning and a two-run shot by Phil Roof in the eighth led the Twins to a 5-2 victory over Milwaukee.

**Angels 8, Red Sox 3**

At Anaheim, Calif., Mickey Rivers and Adrian Garrett doubled in a run apiece and Mike Miley singled home two more as the Angels scored six runs in the third inning en route to an 8-3 rout of Boston. California sent 12 batters to the plate in the third, collecting six hits off loser Reggie Cleveland and reliever Jim Burton.

*After Boston scored runs in the first two innings, California tallied in the second on consecutive doubles by Bruce Bochte and Dave Chalk. Morris Nettles' infield hit with one out got the Angels' scoring parade going in the third. Jerry Remy followed with a grounder to second-baseman Denny Doyle who missed the tag on Nettles and threw too late to first. Rivers's double scored a run and a wild pitch by Cleveland put the Angels ahead for good.*

**Cards 4, Astros 3**

At Houston, Luis Melendez knocked in a run with a two-out infield single in the 11th inning to give St. Louis a 4-3 victory over the Astros. The Cards started their winning rally against Mike Cosgrove with two out in the 11th when Ted Sizemore and Ken Reitz singled and advanced on a wild pitch. A walk to Mike Tyson loaded the bases and pinch-hitter Melendez beat out a chopper to third base, scoring Sizemore with the winning run.

**Giants 4, Expos 3**

At Montreal, Willie Montanez's tie-breaking double in the 12th inning gave San Francisco a 4-3 victory over the Expos. Derrel Thomas started the 12th off Woodie Fryman with a single but was thrown out trying to steal second. With two away, Gary Matthews walked and Montanez followed with his double to right-center field.

**Padres 8, Mets 5**

At New York, Bobby Tolan hit a three-run homer in the eighth inning during a five-run rally as San Diego posted an 8-5 victory over the Mets. Rookie Randy Tate carried a 4-2 lead into the eighth but left in favor of Rick Baldwin after a walk. Gene Locklear's double and an error by left-fielder John Milner produced a run. Mike Ivie singled, tying the game at 4-4, and then came Tolan's homer, a long drive over the right-centerfield fence.

**Braves 4, Pirates 3**

At Atlanta, Mike Lum's ground ball down the first-base line took a bad hop over the head of Bob Robertson in the seventh inning to score Bob Belloir and give the Braves a 4-3 victory over Pittsburgh. Ralph Garr led off with a double in the seventh and went to third on Belloir's single. Garr scored on Darrell Evans's infield out to tie the game at 3-3. Belloir took third on an infield out and raced home when Lum's grounder went into right field for a single.

**Dodgers 5, Phils 4**

At Philadelphia, Los Angeles defeated the Phillies, 5-4, as Steve Garvey's three-run homer capped a four-run third inning to lead the Dodgers to their sixth straight victory.

Winning pitcher Burt Hooton, 10-9, struck out to open the inning but Dave Lopes and Lee Lacy doubled to account for the first run. After Dick Allen dropped his foul pop behind third, Jim Wynn walked and Garvey connected for his 14th home run.

# Britain Wins Admiral's Cup Yachting

PLYMOUTH, England, Aug. 14 (UPI).—Britain today was declared provisional winner of the Admiral's Cup, the unofficial world ocean racing championship, after United States yachts finished first in the 605-Fastnet classic, fourth and final race in the series.

Ron Amey's Noryema, Robin Aisher's Yeoman XX and John Prentice's Battlecry were placed fifth, 11th and 12th, respectively, on corrected times to give the British team a total of 980 points for the four Cup races.

West Germany, the defending champions, had a provisional score of 872 points, followed by the United States with 843.

Charisma, owned by American Jesse Philips, and Tenacious, skippered by American Ted Turner, were the first Cup yachts to finish the race late yesterday, but their heavy ratings pushed them down on corrected time. Tenacious was placed 13th and Charisma 30th.

The 54-foot Charisma, the largest Cup boat, reached Plymouth Sound last night, 37 minutes ahead of the 49-foot Tenacious.

Light winds made progress painfully slow for the 57 Cup yachts from 19 nations, who set out from Cowes last Saturday.

Charisma and Tenacious were always well up, lying second and third behind Australia's Bumblebee 3 rounding Fastnet Rock off southern Ireland Monday night.

By yesterday, though Bumblebee 3 had fallen far behind and it was Charisma out in front, followed by Tenacious. It then became a slow procession up to the Cornish coast yesterday before a fresh evening westerly arrived to produce the first Cup finishers, with Charisma taking line honors.

Another American boat, Jim Kilroy's 79-foot ketch Kialoa, was the first of the Fastnet race fleet to cross the finishing line, making Plymouth Sound at early yesterday.

Kialoa, which was competing in Class One, was well behind Eric Lorentzen's Brazilian yacht Saga on corrected time although finishing more than seven hours ahead. Neither boat was in the Admiral's Cup competition.

Summing up the race, Jim Mattingly, one of the watch captains on Tenacious, said: "It was a real lottery. We felt we were going very well considering the light airs, but nearing the finish the wind filled in and made it easy for the rest of the fleet to get to the line. The American team yachts all expected much heavier weather than we get in the States. We were prepared for the heavy weather, but we never got it. It would have been in our favor."



Associated Press.

**BEERING UP—The Fastnet race ends with a party that finds Pat Liley, the skipper of Trailblazer, tied to the stays of his yacht, and to a can of beer.**

### Redskins Release Runner

# Another Team in NFL Doesn't Want Thomas

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (UPI).—Duane Thomas is looking for a home again and this time the only site available may be in the World Football League.

Thomas, the controversial running back who once was touted as a second Jimmy Brown, has been unable to come to contract terms with Washington after playing out his option and yesterday the Redskins announced that he is free to make his own deal.

There might not be any takers—in the National Football League, at least. Thomas is asking for a six-figure contract and not many clubs are willing to risk that much money on a back who, despite his tremendous potential, has done very little the past few seasons.

"We told him Tuesday and we told him twice before, he is free to go to another club," said club executive Tim Temarario. "If he can work out an arrangement with a team, all they have to do is phone and we'll reach an agreement (for compensation). We won't stand in his way. It would be a very simple procedure.

"George Allen has made it plain—Duane is not included in our future plans."

Thomas, 28, was Dallas's No. 1 draft pick in 1970 and starred as a rookie. But a series of incidents on and off the field sent him into disfavor and he sat out the 1972 season rather than play for New England or San Diego.

Coach Allen, who prides himself on his ability to handle so-called "problem players," gave up two high draft picks for the former West Texas State star. But Thomas carried just 127 times for 442 yards in two years with the Redskins.

The obvious road is to the new WFL, which is hungry for top talent, but it's doubtful any club has enough money to pay what Thomas wants. And it's also doubtful that Thomas will play for the $500 a game and profit sharing plan set up by WFL commissioner Chris Hemmeter.

In other developments yesterday, the New York Giants announced that Greg Marx, the former Notre Dame all-America defensive tackle obtained from Denver on Tuesday, failed his physical and was being returned to the Broncos. Henry Reed, the linebacker dealt for Marx, will remain with Denver and the Giants will get a high draft choice in return. The Giants also said that veteran quarterback Jim Del Gaizo has been placed on waivers.

Tackle Ernie Holmes, a member of the Pittsburgh Steelers "steel curtain" defensive line, suffered strained knee ligaments and will miss Saturday's preseason game against Oakland.

The Chicago Bears obtained veteran center John Didion, New Orleans' most valuable player last season, from the Saints for a draft choice and claimed kicker Sergio Albert from St. Louis on waivers. The Bears also dropped two veterans, linebacker Mike Kaczmarek and guard Mike Hoban.

The New England Patriots have lost tackle Tom Neville, an 11-year veteran, for the rest of the exhibition season with a broken ankle and the New York Jets will be without wide receiver David Knight for the remainder of the preseason. Knight, who earned a starting berth last season, reinjured a leg muscle yesterday.

# IOC Wants More Talks On TV Price

LAUSANNE, Aug. 14 (UPI).—The International Olympic Committee today advised the organizers of the Montreal Olympic Games to reconsider their demands for television broadcast fees that have led to a threat of a large-scale blackout.

Negotiations between the Montreal organizers (COJO) and the world television networks outside North America broke down yesterday. The networks, represented by the European Broadcasting Union, submitted a final offer of $9.3 million for the rights while COJO said it would accept a minimum of $18 million.

A statement from the IOC said it had "decided to ask the organizing committee to reconsider the situation." The statement said COJO should remember that:

- It would receive a total of $27,500,153—counting money paid by a U.S. network—if it accepted the union's offer. This compared to $11,931,060 received by the Munich organizers in 1972.
- There will be considerable publicity for Montreal, Quebec and Canada inherent in the television coverage which must be taken into account along with COJO's responsibility to Olympic fans who cannot go to Montreal.
- The IOC rules stipulate that when a city is awarded the games it must "secure the widest possible audience for the games."
- Many television companies outside North American cannot meet the extra costs by increasing advertising rates and the responsibility for the sale of television rights is delegagted to the organizing committee by the IOC, subject to the contracts being approved by the IOC.

### 68 Teams in Cup Soccer

ZURICH, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—A total of 68 national teams so far have entered for the 1978 World Cup Soccer, the finals of which will be played in Argentina, the International Football Federation announced here yesterday. Entries close at the end of this month.

# The Surest Bet in England Is to Be 'The World's Biggest Bookmaker'

By Bob Oates

LONDON, Aug. 14.—You get off the number 11 bus at a downtown intersection here called Ludgate Circus and cross the Thames on Blackfriars Bridge.

Walking due south into the sunlight on Blackfriars Road, you reach Hill House in 10 minutes. It is the largest and newest building in a quiet business district of mostly small, old buildings.

"Hill House: Headquarters of the World's Biggest Bookmaker."

An appointment is needed to call on the "world's biggest bookmaker," Sam Burns, who runs Hill House, a firm that employs 6,000 other bookmakers. And the moment you sit down the telephone rings. Unerringly Burns picks up the right instrument, choosing from six or eight phones, and speaks briefly.

"My wife," he explains, hanging up. "She reminded me we're going out to dinner."

He thinks about this for a moment, then rises, opens a door and tells a secretary: "Please get me a list of all the horses the Queen owns now and how they did last week."

Returning to his desk, he says: "I don't want to look stupid tonight. Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip have invited us to the palace, and they know more about horses than most people do. She buys and sells racehorses all the time."

At Buckingham Palace that night, Burns was no stranger. With his wife, Marilyn, he spends many evenings at court or with well-born or well-off Britons.

A respectable (and respected) professional bookmaker for nearly 40 years, he is in demand socially because he is well-informed on the subject that interests almost everybody in the kingdom: fast horses.

**Big Numbers**

At court they say Burns is a nice bloke to be around, polished and polite. In his mid 50s, he has a younger man's lack of paunch and an older man's lack of hair. The dark, probing eyes are usually serious, even when Burns is smiling, which is often. He is a well-conditioned executive.

Like most of Britain's smart bookmakers, Burns is a millionaire with a six-figure income.

He earns it at Hill House, which, rising nine floors from Blackfriars Road, is a bookmaker's dream layout—with an ICL 1901 computer in the basement, a post office on the ground floor and dozens of ballroom-size rooms where hordes of young men and women answer telephones and take thousands of bets day after day.

Burns was England's first bookmaker to computerize his records. He runs 800 betting shops in Britain.

His roomy private office includes a large antique coffee table, a collection of easy chairs, and several framed photos of Burns's favorite people. In the biggest frame, Queen Elizabeth is standing at a race track with one of Burns's associates. She is presenting a trophy (bookies sweeten the purses of some of England's richest races). Nearby, on the same wall, is a picture of a boxer. The gloved fists are raised and ready.

"My dad," Burns says, studying the picture with affection." He was a professional boxer—Sid Burns. Hell of a fighter, too, a world-class middleweight."

A half-century and more ago, Sid lived in London's East End, where Sam was born. Sam spent his boyhood in near poverty.

At 14, he left school. His ambition was to be a newspaperman, so he learned shorthand and typewriting and started at the Sporting Life (England's Racing Form) as an office boy.

"I could see I was probably on the wrong track," Burns says, "but it took me two or three years to be sure. The way things are in this world today, the edge is with the bookmaker. You should go with the edge. I've been a bookmaker since my 17th birthday."

It has been a good life. He lives in two houses with a staff of servants at each. A chauffeur drops him off at the office each morning and picks him up at night, usually in his Mercedes, where Burns uses a phone and tape recorder to make suggestions, decisions and notes.

Burns's town house, built in the conservative Georgian style, is in prestigious St. John's Wood. His neighbors are mostly barristers, businessmen and lord's.

His country mansion stands on a wooded acre near Ascot, the race course an hour out of London owned by Queen Elizabeth. He weekends there and usually manages to get in four swims a week in his heated pool—Friday night after work, Saturday, Sunday and Monday morning before work.

"I also play golf," he said, "but not as much as I used to. Not enough exercise. You can't call it a workout hitting a little ball 30 times when a third of them are putts. Any non-swimmer who thinks he's in great shape should go out and swim 50 fast yards sometime and then ask himself if he honestly thinks he's in condition."

On his winter vacations, nonetheless, Burns takes off for Spain to play golf. He vacations twice a year, spending his summer leave in the south of France, usually at Cannes.

His wife particularly likes France, where she buys most of their antique furniture and many of the oil paintings that decorate their houses. For tax reasons, these are good investments for bookmakers and other well-heeled Britons.

Burns entertains in the country but only rarely in St. John's Wood, except for his family, which includes a son and three stepsons. Of his close friends, most are in racing and boxing. Burns retains a personal financial interest today in "several" horses and "several" fighters.

Over the years, he has managed seven British champions and a world champion, middleweight Terry Downes. Downes, who held the title in the early 1960s, retired in 1965 to become a bookmaker.

In recent years there have been four large bookmaking companies with nationwide offices in England—Ladbrokes, William Hill, Mecca and Coral—and as a youngster Burns worked for Hill. Then he started his own business, built it up, sold out to Hill and rejoined the parent company as managing director when Hill retired a few years ago.

Burns relaxes occasionally at the track, betting "only enough to keep me intelligently occupied."

Asked to disclose his system, Burns says: "I like horses dropping in class. Provided they've retained some form."

It's a typical system, meaning it would break a man as quickly as any other—but not if he's smart enough, in the first place, to be a London bookmaker.

© Los Angeles Times.

**'The way things are in this world today, the edge is with the bookmaker. You should always go with the edge. I've been a bookmaker since my 17th birthday.'**

# Bayi Is Fast to Say He'll Regain Mark

PEKING, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—Tanzanian runner Filbert Bayi said today he was neither surprised nor upset that his mile record has been smashed.

Commenting on New Zealander John Walker's record time of 3 minutes 49.4 seconds in Sweden, Bayi said he could better it any time he wanted to.

"My record [3:51] in Kingston last May was not very impressive—I had no opposition at that time," he said.

Bayi said he was sure he would break Walker's record soon—"and that means before the Montreal Olympics" next July.

"If I race against Walker one day that should be a very good race," he added with a smile.

Bayi, who has recently been fighting his way back to top form after a case of malaria, returns home tomorrow after a two-week tour of China with his Tanzanian squad.

**Walker Answers**

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 14 (UPI).—John Walker, preparing for an international meet here Tuesday, today said, "As far as Bayi saying he could beat me, he's right, he probably can. Records are made to be broken."

Asked about Bayi's remark that he did not see Walker as a threat, Walker said, "Bayi and I are good friends from the time we ran in New Zealand and at that time we had no ill feelings. I just don't think he said that. Believe me, I consider him a threat."

"The actual face-to-face probably will only be settled during the Olympics, because I don't think that I will be running against him until then," Walker said. "That is why I consider the Olympic gold the most important of all. It can't be taken away from you while records can and are."

Asked if he will be trying to set a world record in the 1,500 meters Tuesday in Stockholm, Walker said, "I just don't know at this time."

# Major League Standings

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

**Eastern Division**

| | W | L | Pct | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 71 | 47 | .602 | — |
| Baltimore | 64 | 53 | .547 | 6 |
| New York | 61 | 56 | .521 | 9 1/2 |
| Milwaukee | 55 | 64 | .462 | 16 1/2 |
| Cleveland | 52 | 62 | .456 | 17 |
| Detroit | 46 | 73 | .387 | 25 1/2 |

**Western Division**

| | W | L | Pct | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oakland | 71 | 47 | .602 | — |
| Kansas City | 65 | 52 | .556 | 5 1/2 |
| Texas | 58 | 61 | .487 | 13 1/2 |
| Chicago | 57 | 60 | .487 | 13 1/2 |
| Minnesota | 54 | 66 | .450 | 18 |
| California | 53 | 67 | .442 | 19 |

**Wednesday's Results**

New York 7, Oakland 1.
California 6, Boston 3.
Minnesota 5, Milwaukee 3.
Baltimore 3, Kansas City 0.
Texas 6, Detroit 5.
Chicago 4, Cleveland 3.

**Thursday's Games**

New York at Oakland
Cleveland at Chicago, n.
Boston at California, n.
(Only games scheduled.)

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

**Eastern Division**

| | W | L | Pct | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 67 | 51 | .568 | — |
| Philadelphia | 64 | 54 | .542 | 3 |
| St. Louis | 62 | 55 | .530 | 4 1/2 |
| New York | 60 | 57 | .513 | 6 1/2 |
| Chicago | 55 | 65 | .458 | 13 |
| Montreal | 48 | 67 | .417 | 17 1/2 |

**Western Division**

| | W | L | Pct | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 78 | 39 | .667 | — |
| Los Angeles | 64 | 55 | .538 | 15 |
| San Francisco | 59 | 59 | .500 | 19 1/2 |
| San Diego | 54 | 64 | .436 | 24 1/2 |
| Atlanta | 53 | 66 | .445 | 26 |
| Houston | 45 | 77 | .369 | 35 1/2 |

**Wednesday's Results**

Los Angeles 5, Philadelphia 4.
Atlanta 4, Pittsburgh 2.
San Diego 3, New York 5.
San Francisco 4, Montreal 3.
St. Louis 4, Houston 3.

**Thursday's Games**

St. Louis at Atlanta, n.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, n.
San Francisco at Montreal, n.
Chicago at Houston, n.
(Only games scheduled.)

# Major League Leaders

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

| | G | AB | R | H | Pct |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block, Chi. | 100 | 402 | 56 | 141 | .351 |
| Simmons, St. L. | 114 | 411 | 58 | 141 | .343 |
| Wilson, Houst. | 103 | 401 | 56 | 132 | .329 |
| Garr, Atla. | 96 | 371 | 60 | 121 | .326 |
| Rose, Cin. | 117 | 491 | 80 | 159 | .324 |
| Parker, Pitts. | 108 | 395 | 58 | 128 | .324 |
| Morgan, Cin. | 106 | 376 | 82 | 122 | .324 |
| Stargell, Pitts. | 100 | 371 | 43 | 120 | .323 |
| Cedeno, L.A. | 119 | 493 | 66 | 158 | .320 |
| Cedeno, St. L. | 94 | 360 | 59 | 115 | .319 |

RUNS—Cash, Phila., 85; Morgan, Cin., Rose, Cin., 80; Lopes, L.A., 79; Madlock, Chi., 74.

RUNS BATTED IN—Luzinski, Phila., Bench, Cin., 93; Staub, N.Y., 76; Rose, Cin., 76; Watson, Houst., 75.

HITS—Rose, Cin., 159; Garvey, L.A., Cash, Phila., 150; Millan, N.Y., Madlock, Chi., 142.

DOUBLES — Rose, Cin., 35; Bench, ..., 35; Grubb, S.D., 31; Cash, Phi., Luzinski, Phila., 28; Garvey, L.A.,

TRIPLES—Essinger, Chi., 9; Parker, ..., 8; Griffey, Cin., 8; Gross, Houst., Morgan, Houst., 8; Joshua, S.F., 8.

HOME RUNS — Luzinski, Phila., 29; Schmidt, Phila., 28; Kingman, N.Y., Bench, Cin., 22; Stargell, Pitts., 20.

STOLEN BASES — Lopes, L.A., 52; Morgan, Cin., 46; Brock, St. L., 43; Cedeno, Houst., 40; Cardenal, Chi., 24; Manual, Mont., 24.

PITCHING (11 decisions)—Hrabosky, ..., 10-2, .769, 1.67; Grimsley, Cin., ..., .750, 2.09; Billingham, Cin., 12-5, ..., 3.63; Seaver, N.Y., 16-7, .696, 2.21; ..., S.D., 15-7, .682, 2.86; Stone, Chi., ..., .667, 3.07; Kirby, Cin., 8-4, .667, ..., Sutton, L.A., 16-8, .640, 2.28.

STRIKEOUTS—Messersmith, L.A., 172; Carlton, N.Y., 169, Sutton, L.A., 150; Montefusco, S.F., 138; Reuschel, Chi., ...

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

| | G | AB | R | H | Pct |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carew, Minn. | 110 | 412 | 72 | 151 | .367 |
| Lynn, Bost. | 107 | 389 | 74 | 130 | .334 |
| Munson, N.Y. | 114 | 429 | 60 | 135 | .315 |
| Washington, Oak. | 109 | 434 | 61 | 136 | .313 |
| Hargrove, Texas | 106 | 375 | 63 | 117 | .312 |
| McRae, K.C. | 109 | 418 | 50 | 129 | .309 |
| Powell, Clev. | 92 | 363 | 42 | 92 | .304 |
| Rice, Bost. | 109 | 433 | 75 | 131 | .303 |
| Singleton, Balt. | 113 | 422 | 65 | 127 | .301 |
| Manning, Cleve. | 77 | 316 | 48 | 95 | .301 |

RUNS—Rice, Bost., 75; Lynn, Bost., 74; Yastrzemski, Bost., 74; Carew, Minn., 72; Mayberry, K.C., 69; Jackson, Oak., 69.

RUNS BATTED IN—Lynn, Bost., 83; Rice, Bost., 82; May, Balt., 81; Mayberry, K.C., 81; Scott, Mil., 77.

HITS—Carew, Minn., 151; Washington, Oak., 136; Munson, N.Y., 135; Rivers, Cal., 135; Randle, Texas, 135.

DOUBLES—McRae, K.C., 33; Lynn, Bost., 32; Jackson, Oak., 27; Yastrzemski, Bost., 25; Mayberry, K.C., 25; Rudi, Oak., 25.

TRIPLES—Rivers, Cal., 11; Orta, Chi., 9; Brett, K.C., 7; Lynn, Bost., 6; LeFlore, Det., 6; Rudi, Oak., 6.

HOME RUNS—Jackson, Oak., 28; Mayberry, K.C., 26; Scott, Mil., 25; Bonds, N.Y., 22; Burroughs, Texas, 21.

STOLEN BASES — Rivers, Cal., 61; Washington, Oak., 53; Otis, K.C., 32; Remy, Cal., 31; North, Oak., 27.

PITCHING (11 decisions)—Eckersley, Cle., 9-3, .750, 2.75; Wise, Bost., 16-6, .727, 4.07; Palmer, Balt., 18-7, .720, 2.53; Lee, Bost., 15-6, .714, 3.76; Torrez, Balt., 14-6, .700, 3.98; Blue, Oak., 16-8, .667, 2.91; Bird, K.C., 8-4, .667, 3.44; Bibleven, Minn., 11-6, .647, 2.96.

STRIKEOUTS — Tanana, Cal., 17; Ryan, Cal., 169; G. Perry, Texas, 157; Bibleven, Minn., 156; Blue, Oak., 154.

# Wednesday's Line Scores

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

Texas ..... 001 000 040 01—6 12 1
Detroit ..... 010 001 300 00—5 16 0

Jenkins, Umbarger (7), Thomas (7), Foucault (8) and Sundberg; Pruitt (11), Coleman, Reynolds (8), Peatz (9) and Freehan. W—Foucault (4-2). L—Peatz (0-2). HR—Freehan (12th), Moates (2d), Grieve (9th).

Milwaukee ..... 010 000 100—2 5 0
Minnesota ..... 000 102 02x—5 9 0

Hausman, Austin (7) and Porter; Goltz (10-10) and Roof. L—Hausman (10-8). HR—Porter 2 (12th, 14th), Braun (10th), Thompson (3d), Roof (2d).

Kansas City ..... 000 000 000—0 2 1
Baltimore ..... 000 003 00x—3 7 0

Pattin, McDaniel (7), McClure (8) and Stinson; Palmer (16-7) and Ramdricks. L—Pattin (6-8). HR—Baylor (19th).

New York ..... 102 000 000—3 8 1
Oakland ..... 010 000 000—1 3 1

Hunter (16-11) and Munson; Bahnsen (9-11) and Tenace.

Cleveland ..... 200 010 000 000—3 13 0
Chicago ..... 020 000 100 001—4 12 1

Hood, Lerrche (7), Bibby (10), Waits (12) and Ellis; Osteen, Gossage (8) and Downing. W—Gossage (7-6). L—Bibby (4-13).

Boston ..... 110 000 001—3 10 2
California ..... 010 001 00x—2 12 1

Cleveland, Burton (3), Segui (7) and Fisk; Figueroa (11-8) and Hampton. L—Cleveland (9-9).

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

Pittsburgh ..... 003 000 000—3 7 0
Atlanta ..... 110 000 20x—4 13 0

Ellis, Brett (1), Giusti (7) and Sanguillen; Dal Canton, Sosa (3), Sadecki (5), House (7) and Pocoroba. W—House (6-5). L—Brett (7-5).

San Diego ..... 100 100 051—8 11 0
New York ..... 400 000 001—5 11 3

Spillner, Freisleben (1), Fokers (7), Greif (9) and Darlo; Tate, Baldwin (6), Hall (9) and Grote. L—Tate (14-11). W—Fokers (4-3). HR—Ivie (17th), Tolan (5th).

St. Louis ..... 020 000 000 01—3 12 1
Houston ..... 000 010 002 00—3 9 1

B. Forsch, Hrabosky (9), Garman (10), Gibson (11) and Simmons; Niekro, Crawford (2), Granger (6), Cosgrove (8) and Mac. W—Garman (3-4). L—Cosgrove (0-1). HR—Rader (10th).

San Francisco ... 000 000 000 001—1 7 0
Montreal ..... 000 000 000 000—0 3 1

Montefusco, Williams (11) and Hill; Wartnen, Demola (11), Fryman (12) and Foote. W—Williams (5-2). L—Fryman (6-7). HR—Matthews (11th).

Los Angeles ... 004 010 000—5 10 2
Philadelphia ... 000 030 001—4 6 2

Hooton, Marshall (8) and Yeager; Carlton, Twitchell (6), McGraw (8) and McCarver. W—Hooton (10-8). L—Carlton (11-9). HR—Garvey (14th).


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## Observer

# Right? Wrong!

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—Not long ago I was right about something. I knew it for an absolute fact, an indisputable certainty. It was a rare moment. Like most people, I am almost always wrong about whatever the business at hand may be and for an instant it was exhilarating to sense that I was the only person in a room full of people who was absolutely right.



Baker

In fact, it was not a moment for exultation. It was a moment of extreme peril. There are few things more dangerous to social or political success than being right. Persons who are truly lucky never find themselves suffering from this affliction.

One of the most successful politicians in recent times has been wrong on absolutely everything for the last 25 years and has been regularly rewarded with re-election by vast majorities.

This is not surprising. Most people are wrong most of the time. It is the human condition. Their hearts go out to a man who is so thoroughly one of them that his only superiority consists in an ability to be wrong even more consistently than they. "Good old Bill!" they say. "He's my kind of guy."

* * *

By contrast, there used to be a man in the United States Senate who was right about everything. In 10 years of watching him perform, I never saw an occasion on which he was not utterly, breathtakingly right.

He clearly saw distant dangers to the country and how they could be avoided. He knew precisely what was ailing the economy and how it could be healed. He even knew what was wrong with the Senate and forcefully explained how it could be corrected. What's more, he never flinched from giving the Senate an irrefutable argument illustrating how right he was.

Time and time again, this poor afflicted wretch saw his small efforts to improve man's lot gleefully voted down by majorities of 90 to 1. It is a hard fate to be right. It is a curse to be right and not be able to keep it a secret.

The more clever politicians are very good about handling themselves when right, as they occasionally are. They sense that to be right is to be in danger, to court dislike and possibly unemployment. They handle their rightness like herpetologists nursing a king cobra, often cursing the circumstance that compels them to see the light, all too aware that most of us who are wrong strike with sharp fangs unless we are carefully jollied.

In business and social life, the person who is unashamedly right is an intolerable lout to be disposed of by transfer to the Samoan branch office or struck from the guest list as a tiresome bore. In politics, he is often punished by dis-election.

Politicians have met this problem with characteristic elasticity. Their trick is to avoid being right at the wrong time. One of the most fatal judgments a politician can deliver against another is, "He was right too soon."

Wayne Morse and Ernest Gruening were "right too soon" when they cast the only two Senate votes against Lyndon Johnson's full-scale entry into the Vietnam war. The fact that great numbers of politicians eventually found the war to be disastrous did not much reduce the feeling among Washington types that people who came out against it "too soon" were, if not wrong, at least too insensitive to the nuances of timing about rightness to be fully skilled in the governmental art.

Not surprisingly, Hubert Humphrey, who bided his time to be right about Vietnam, is once again discussed as a presidential sort of fellow, while George McGovern, who was right too soon, is not discussed at all.

Everett Dirksen stated the politician's philosophy of being right when he finally switched his position on civil rights and declared, 100 years after the Emancipation Proclamation, that fair treatment for black people was "an idea whose time has come."

* * *

This is another way of saying that it is wrong to be right until the multitudes are so busy being wrong about something else—the Vietnam war, in this case—that they no longer much care.

It isn't particularly surprising that we don't want politicians being right soon enough about aborning disasters to save us from the worst. Nor is it surprising that politicians oblige us.

The thing I was absolutely right about not long ago was the population of the United States in 1920. Everybody else in the room was wrong by at least 10 million people. I could have pulled down the almanac and proved that I was the only soul there who knew what he was talking about and sent them away feeling stupid, I didn't.

There were people there whose guest lists I didn't want to be stricken from. Later, one or two will get the population figure right, but I shall not remind them that I had it right all along. I don't want to be stigmatized as one of those kooks who are always right too soon.

### Egypt Bans Pinball

CAIRO, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—Egypt has banned pinball games, increasingly popular among young people, because of their supposedly corrupting influence.

*Men have joined the scantily clad ranks of those who pop out of pastry. In San Francisco, one talent agent recalls that some women attending a pre-wedding party stood on chairs and cheered as a nude man leaped from a gift-wrapped box.*

# Cake-Popping Goes Coed in U.S.

By Gay S. Miller

NEW YORK (AP-DJ).—Waiters have cleared away the main course, and the conventioneers are feeling no pain. Suddenly the orchestra strikes up a brassy tune, and a couple of perspiring kitchen attendants wheel in a giant cake. The house lights dim, and, sure enough, a smiling model bursts through the cake's top layer. "There he is, folks," the emcee purrs.

He?

Strike another small blow for sexual equality. Men have joined the scantily clad ranks of those who pop out of pastries at private parties. Once the exclusive domain of females, "cake-popping" (as the booking agents refer to it) has become a coed pastime.

A nude man recently was hired to leap out of a cake at a Carmel, Calif., bridal shower attended by a group of sorority sisters. In Boston, a moonlighting insurance executive wowed a gathering of women by jumping out clad in a brief bathing suit. A motel owner in Monroeville, Pa., popped out of a huge cake in his lobby to give a female employee a birthday surprise. (He describes her reaction as "pretty shocked.")

A New York City talent agent specializing in female go-go dancers detected the barely emerging trend about six months ago. "We had a woman call up who wanted a guy to jump out of a cake," he recalls. "We hadn't had that before."

### Reactions

One man says he has made several cake-pops in the past year for women's conventions, mixed groups and even once for a woman's bowling-league get-together. How do the women react? "If their husbands are sitting next to them, they don't laugh," he says, adding that otherwise, they seem to enjoy it a lot. In San Francisco, one talent agent recalls that some women attending a big pre-wedding party stood on chairs and cheered as a nude man leaped from a gift-wrapped box.

Pete Tambellini, owner of a Pittsburgh agency called Models Unlimited, hasn't figured out exactly why women have begun to inquire about male cake-poppers. "Most are women's libbers," he theorizes. "Maybe they just want to laugh; maybe they're admitting they like the same things men like."

There have even been coeducational cake-pops. Richard Belotti, a Penn Hills, Pa., baker who arranges jumps, recently found himself "naked as a jaybird" inside a cake form, after boasting to one of his female models that he would gladly jump out of a cake with her for half the $50 fee. He recalls crouching next to her inside the cake, sweating as he thought of the walk he would have to make across the room to retrieve his clothes. The situation got even stickier when some of the partygoers—a group of judges from a nearby town—recognized him. "The judges weren't ready for that," he recalls ruefully.

Though upstaged recently by these new variations, the more conventional female-in-a-cake stunts are hardly passe. San Francisco entertainment agent Ardis Williams says she gets calls to arrange seven or eight cake-pops a week. "It happens everywhere," declares Barney Schmitzer, director of promotions for the Associated Retail Bakers of America. (Indeed, the group arranged a cake-popper for its own convention in Milwaukee in 1974.)

In addition to its ordinary appeal to male fantasies, cake-popping is getting a boost from the wave of nostalgia sweeping the country. "Right now the Roaring Twenties is the biggest deal" in party themes, Mr. Schmitzer says. Cake-popping caught on during prohibition, cropped up again in gangster movies and has remained steadily in demand for private—and frequently corporate—festivities.

### Impressing the Boss

Cake-popping can be done lightly clad or nude, for mixed groups or stag affairs, to liven up birthday parties or business gatherings. Customers for events featuring buxom females tend to fall into older age groups and higher-income brackets, booking agents say. Corporations, especially Wall Street brokerage houses, register steady demand, they note. C. A. Dolson, head of a Dallas theatrical agency, says his cake-pop credits include one commissioned by a big tire maker. A major paint company staged a paint-can pop, he recalls. Milton Anthony, owner of A&P Talent Agency in New York, explains that the spectacle outsells stronger stuff like stripteases at times "when a man wants to put on a show for his boss but make sure the party doesn't get too wild."

A cake-pop costs anywhere from $50 to $200, and performers run the gamut from attention-seeking amateurs to prostitutes. The "cakes" aren't the genuine baked variety but rather frosting-festooned wood or plastic-foam models. In the standard routine, a female model pops up, strikes a fetching pose, kisses the guest of honor and heads for the door.

But a Pennsylvania dentist recently got a bonus at his 50th birthday party, held at a country club. When he saw blonde, 18-year-old Annie in his "birthday cake," he promptly plunged right in. "He was overcome," gushes the dentist's wife, who, like many spouses of more mature men, had helped plan the event. "He was pretty thoroughly iced," guffaws a club staffer who was in the thick of the action when the lard-based "frosting" hit the dentist's suit. Annie, who wore a brief bikini, graciously stayed on after the usual kiss for a turn around the dance floor. On the sidelines, a priest winked indulgently.

### Less Fortunate

Not so fortunate was Gigi, who tells of the time she encountered a dangerous mix of drinks and Navy men at a retirement party for an admiral held at a private yacht club near Pittsburgh. The hour was late and the liquor flowing freely when Gigi burst out of the cake. Almost instantly, the cake form was mobbed and smashed. "I saved her life," wisecracks the man who arranged the stunt and who helped her escape. "Those men were career naval officers."

Some people find little amusing about cake-popping. Carol DeSaram, president of the New York City chapter of the National Organization for Women, a leading feminist group, decries treating either men or women as "sex objects." Though she admits that cake-popping isn't one of the burning issues of our time, she says of men who watch such stunts: "It's like they're little boys with a jack-in-the-box."



Associated Press

Sharon Santos and daughter Jessica, 3, leave court; nudity charges against Jessica were dropped.

## PEOPLE: *Betty Friedan Lauds Betty Ford's Remarks*

"You come across as the very best kind of liberated woman," said the 122-word telegram sent Wednesday to Betty Ford, in response to her recently expressed views on premarital affairs—including the hypothetical involvement of her daughter, Susan—abortion and other issues. "As the mother of a wonderful daughter of that age myself, I believe one can and must trust them to find their own new way." The telegram was signed: "Warmly, Betty Friedan."

But Mrs. Ford herself "hopes she wasn't misunderstood," her press secretary said Tuesday after learning the reaction—some of it sharply critical—to Mrs. Ford's television interview last Sunday. Mrs. Ford had said that if her daughter reported that she was having an affair, she "wouldn't be surprised" and would "counsel and avise her on the subject." What Mrs. Ford meant, said her spokesman, was that "parents and children should be able to talk things out."

* * *

Seaside Park, N.J., dropped its complaint Wednesday night against free-living Jessica Santos for romping nude on the beach. Jessica, 3, was caught stark naked July 8 in violation of a borough ordinance banning nudity on the beach. She could have been fined $100 and spent 90 days in jail. The case was dismissed because the summons was mistakenly issued to the child's aunt instead of her mother. Sharon Santos, 21, described the incident: She and her sister Alma and Jessica were on the beach when a man seated nearby—Mrs. Santos said he was elderly—told her to dress the child. She said she would but that didn't satisfy him. He called a policeman and asked him to serve a summons. Mrs. Santos said that it's "natural for a kid to be nude on the beach, if you take that innocence away from a child you crush her."

* * *

Bob Hope and Bing Crosby, both now in their 70s, will star in "The Road to Tomorrow," their seventh picture together. They will play a pair of widowed grandfathers. And, of course, there will be a role for Dorothy Lamour.

* * *

Miss Vicki, the wife of Tiny Tim, has returned to Sweden, N.J., after a stay in London to resume her career as a go-go dancer. She says that her problems with the local welfare department are settled. She was on welfare for three months last year and says it was because she couldn't dance because of a kidney ailment. She needed welfare, she added, because Tiny Tim doesn't pay support for their daughter Tulip, 4. "I don't think he should have to pay for the mistake that I made," she said. Miss Vicki, 23, said she has no plans for a divorce or reconciliation with the singer. "We're legally married, but it's over. I love him, but we just cannot get along. He doesn't want a divorce and it doesn't really make any difference."

* * *

William Shirer, author of "Rise and Fall of the Third Reich," has filed a counterclaim in Lee, Mass., saying that he has been locked out of his house by his wife. Shirer has filed the complaint against his wife, Martha, 60, on Tuesday, said he has been unable to get his clothes, checkbooks or manuscripts since his wife had the locks changed on the house. Judge John Dwyer issued a warrant charging Mrs. Shirer with simple larceny by conversion. The Shirers were married three years ago; Mrs. Shirer now has a petition for separate support pending in probate court.

* * *

Dr. Kenneth Edelin of Boston says that his private practice has expanded tremendously since his conviction for manslaughter for performing an abortion. But the conviction may still hurt his career. In Miami for a medical meeting, he told a reporter, "There's a stigma attached to me now. I'm a convicted felon." Convicted six months ago in the death of a 20-to-24-week fetus, Dr. Edelin, 36, is appealing.

SAMUEL JUSTICE

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MESSAGES, AUG. 15, 1975

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